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Book U547





LIST OF WAR CLAIMS

CONFINED

ENTIRELY TO CLAIMS FOR USE AND OCCUPATION OR RENT OF
CHURCH BUILDINGS, COLLEGE BUILDINGS, AND OTHER
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BY THE MILITARY FORCES
OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR,
COUPLED IN SOME CASES WITH A CLAIM
FOR DAMAGES DONE TO THE BUILD-
ING DURING THE OCCUPANCY

394
731

WITH

A STATEMENT OF EACH CASE COMPILED FOR CONVEN-
IENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON CLAIMS IN CONNECTION WITH AN
EXAMINATION OF H. R. 19115

U. S. G. O. ...
Printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Claims

(In substantially all of the within cases no action whatever was taken to present the claim to any department of the Government prior to the date of its reference to the Court of Claims and no excuse for the delay is shown or attempted.)

WASHINGTON

1912

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MAY 6 1912

LIST OF CLAIMANTS.

ALABAMA.

1. Trustees Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Athens.
2. Missionary Baptist Church, Huntsville, successor to the Primitive Church.
3. Bolivar Lodge No. 127, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stevenson.

ARKANSAS.

4. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Clarksville.
5. First Baptist Church, of Helena.
- 5½. Old School Presbyterian Church of Helena.
6. First Baptist Church, of Pine Bluff.
7. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Pine Bluff.

FLORIDA.

8. First Baptist Church, of Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

9. Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Ebenezer.
10. Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Marietta.

KENTUCKY.

11. Baptist Church, of Bowling Green.
12. First Presbyterian Church, of Bowling Green.
13. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Bowling Green.
14. Baptist Church, of Brandenburg.
15. Harrison Masonic Lodge, No. 122, of Brandenburg.
16. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Brandenburg.
17. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Bryantsville.
18. Baptist Church, of Crab Orchard.
19. St. Andrews Lodge, No. 18, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cynthiana.
20. Christian Church, of Danville.
21. First Baptist Church, of Danville.
22. First Presbyterian Church, of Danville.
23. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Danville.
24. Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, at Danville.
25. J. Harrison Planck and P. S. Dudley, trustees of the Baptist Church of Flemingsburg.
26. Trustees of Glasgow graded common schools, of Glasgow, successor to the Glasgow Academy, or Urania College of Glasgow.
27. Baptist Church, of Harrodsburg.
28. First Presbyterian Church, of Harrodsburg.
29. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Harrodsburg.
30. First Presbyterian Church, of Lebanon.
31. St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, of Lebanon.
32. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Mount Sterling.
33. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Mount Sterling.
34. Salt River Lodge, No. 180, Free Ancient and Accepted Masons, of Mount Washington.
35. Trustees of the Green River Collegiate Institute, successor to the Hart Seminary, of Munfordville.

36. Trustees of the Jessamine Female Institute, successor of Bethel Academy, of Nicholasville.
37. Christian Church, of Nicholasville.
38. Sulphur Well Christian Church, near Nicholasville.
39. Baptist Church, of Paris.
40. First Presbyterian Church, of Paris.
41. Trustees of Ewing Institute, of Perryville.
42. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Perryville.
43. Presbyterian Church, of Perryville.
44. Baptist Church, of Princeton.
45. Madison Female Institute, in Madison County, near Richmond.
46. Baptist Church, of Shepherdsville.
47. Baptist Church, of Somerset.
48. Presbyterian Church, of Somerset.
49. Antioch Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Stewart.

MARYLAND.

50. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Boonsboro.
51. United Brethren Church, of Boonsboro.
52. Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Burkittsville.
53. Frederick Presbyterian Church, of Frederick.
54. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hancock.
55. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, of Hancock.
56. St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, of Hancock.
57. Trustees and consistory of Mount Vernon Reformed Church, of Keedysville.
58. Grace Reformed Church, of Knoxville.
59. Trustees of the Christ Reformed Congregation of Middletown, successors to the German Reformed Church of Middletown.
60. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, near Point of Rocks.
61. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Sharpsburg, Antietam parish, Washington County.

MISSISSIPPI.

62. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Corinth.

MISSOURI.

63. Christian Church, of Harrisonville.
64. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Harrisonville.
65. First Baptist Church, of Jefferson City.
66. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Macon.
67. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Macon.
68. Trustees of the Christian Church, of Marshall.
69. First Christian Church, of Mexico.
70. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Mexico.
71. University of Missouri.
72. First Christian Church, of Springfield.
73. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Springfield.
74. Christian Church, of Sturgeon.
75. Christian Church, of Warsaw.

NORTH CAROLINA.

76. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Beaufort.
77. First Baptist Church, of Newbern.

OHIO.

78. The Baptist Church, of Gallipolis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

79. Trustees of the Tonoloway Baptist Church, of Fulton County.
80. St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Gettysburg.
81. St. Mark's German Reformed Church, of Gettysburg.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 82. Baptist Church, of Beaufort.
- 83. St. Helena Episcopal Church, of Beaufort.
- 84. Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, on Edisto Island.
- 85. Mount Zion Society, of Fairfield County.
- 86. German Lutheran Church, of Orangeburg.

TENNESSEE.

- 87. Missionary Baptist Church, of Antioch.
- 88. Baptist Church of Bolivar, Hardeman County.
- 89. Trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Charleston.
- 90. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Charleston.
- 91. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Chattanooga.
- 92. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Chattanooga.
- 93. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Clarksville.
- 94. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cleveland.
- 95. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Clifton.
- 96. St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Columbia.
- 97. Boiling Fork Baptist Church, of Cowan.
- 98. Mill Creek Baptist Church, of Davidson County.
- 99. Trustees of the Christian Church, of Franklin.
- 100. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Franklin.
- 101. Missionary Baptist Church, of Franklin.
- 102. Presbyterian Church, of Franklin.
- 103. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Franklin.
- 104. Germantown Baptist Church, of Shelby County.
- 105. Cumberland University, of Lebanon.
- 106. First Baptist Church, of Memphis.
- 107. Union University, of Murfreesboro.
- 108. University of Nashville.
- 109. Mount Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Nolensville.
- 110. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Pulaski.
- 111. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Saulsbury.
- 112. Washington College.
- 113. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Waverly.
- 114. Eudora Baptist Church, of White Station.

VIRGINIA.

- 115. Mount Zion Old School Baptist Church, near Aldie, Loudoun County.
- 116. Alfred Street Baptist Church, of Alexandria.
- 117. First Baptist Church, of Alexandria.
- 118. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Alexandria.
- 119. Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Alexandria.
- 120. Grace Episcopal Church, of Berryville.
- 121. Zoar Baptist Church, of Bristersburg.
- 122. Westover Church, of Charles City County.
- 123. Baptist Church, of Culpeper.
- 124. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Culpeper County.
- 125. St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County.
- 126. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County.
- 127. Calvary Episcopal Church, of Dinwiddie Court House.
- 128. Trustees of the Liberty Church, of Dranesville.
- 129. Makemie Presbyterian Church, of Drummondtown.
- 130. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Drummondtown.
- 131. Union Church, of Falmouth.
- 132. Andrew Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fairfax County.
- 133. Grove Baptist Church, of Fauquier County.
- 134. Mount Horeb Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fauquier County.
- 135. Mount Zion Church of United Brethren, of Frederick County.
- 136. Christian Church, of Fredericksburg.
- 137. Fredericksburg Baptist Church, of Fredericksburg.
- 138. Presbyterian Church, of Fredericksburg.
- 139. St. George's Episcopal Church, of Fredericksburg.
- 140. St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Fredericksburg.

141. Trustees of the Shiloh (old site) Baptist Church, of Fredericksburg.
142. Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Garrisonville.
143. Abingdon Protestant Episcopal Church, of Gloucester County.
144. Muhlenberg Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Harrisonburg.
145. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Haymarket, Prince William County.
146. Trustees of the Olive Branch Christian Church, of James City County.
147. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Jeffersonton.
148. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Kernstown.
149. Opequon Presbyterian Church, of Kernstown.
150. Fletcher Chapel, of King George County.
151. Lambs Creek Protestant Episcopal Church, of King George County.
152. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lamberts Point.
153. Presbyterian Church, of Lovettsville.
154. Presbyterian Church, of McDowell, Highland County.
155. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Marshall.
156. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Marshall.
157. Massaponax Baptist Church, of Massaponax.
158. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Middleburg.
159. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Middletown.
160. St. Thomas Episcopal Church, of Middletown.
161. Trustees of Roper Church, of New Kent County.
162. Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of Norfolk County.
163. Downing Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Oak Hall.
164. New Hope Baptist Church, of Orange County.
165. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Paris.
166. Merchant's Hope Protestant Episcopal Church, of Prince George County.
167. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Pungoteague.
168. St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Pungoteague.
169. Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of Reams Station.
170. St. Paul's Free Church, of Routts Hills.
171. Wilderness Baptist Church, of Spottsylvania County.
172. Aquia Protestant Episcopal Church, of Stafford County.
173. Berea Baptist Church, of Stafford County.
174. Hartwood Presbyterian Church, of Stafford County.
175. Trustees of Macedonia Methodist Episcopal Church, of Stafford County.
176. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Stephens City.
177. Trinity Lutheran Church, of Stephens City.
178. Presbyterian Church, of Strasburg.
179. First Baptist Church, of Suffolk.
180. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Suffolk.
181. Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, near Suffolk.
182. The Plains Episcopal Church, of The Plains.
183. Lutheran Church, of Toms Brook.
184. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Unison.
185. Old School Baptist Church, of Upperville.
186. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Warrenton.
187. Presbyterian Church, of Warrenton.
188. Baptist Church, of Waferford.
189. Baptist Church, of Williamsburg.
190. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Williamsburg.
191. Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Winchester.
192. John Mann Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), of Winchester.
193. Trustees of the Kent Street Presbyterian Church, of Winchester.
194. Trustees of the Loudoun Street Presbyterian Church, of Winchester.
195. Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Winchester.
196. Trustees of the St. Paul Reformed Church, of Woodstock.

WEST VIRGINIA.

197. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Barboursville.
198. Presbyterian Church, of Beverly.
199. Methodist Episcopal Church of Bunker Hill.
200. Free Church of Burlington, Mineral County.
201. St. John's Episcopal Church, of Charleston.
202. Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, of Charleston.
203. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Clarksburg.
204. Presbyterian Church, of Clarksburg.
205. Elk Branch Presbyterian Church, of Duffields.

206. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Flatwoods.
207. Fetterman (now West Main Street) Episcopal Church, of Grafton.
208. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Harpers Ferry.
209. Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Martinsburg.
210. Methodist Protestant Church, of Middleway.
211. Presbyterian Church, of Moorefield.
212. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philippi.
213. Mount Olivet Primitive Baptist Church, of Philippi.
214. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Point Pleasant.
215. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of St. Albans.
216. St. Marks Protestant Episcopal Church, of St. Albans.
217. Presbyterian Church, of Springfield.
218. St. John's Catholic Church, of Summerville.
219. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Webster.



HISTORY OF CLAIMS.

ALABAMA.

1. Trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Athens. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1909; this church is described as a substantial brick building 38 by 58 feet; 28 feet from floor to roof; plastered, well finished and furnished. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition from the summer of 1862 to November, 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the church building and used and occupied it at various times; that the reasonable rental value for such use, including incidental damage, which is not specified, was the sum of \$1,440. (S. 92, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

2. Missionary Baptist Church, Huntsville, successor to the Primitive Church. Referred in 1901; loyalty found in 1907; character, value, and quality of this building is not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates given, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building and occupied it for a length of time which is not named, but that during the time it was occupied it was seriously damaged; the pews, pulpit, and other furnishings were removed; that the rental value of the building, including the damages, was \$1,760. (S. 236, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

3. Bolivar Lodge, No. 127, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stevenson. Referred in 1902; loyalty found in 1906. The court finds that during the war, no dates given, this lodge was the owner of a certain two-story frame building, with cellar and garret, substantially constructed, ceiled inside, weather boarded outside, and painted; and that the United States military forces, under proper authority, tore a portion of the building down and converted the materials to the use of the Army, including the lumber and bricks, and that the result was a total destruction of the building; that the building at the time was reasonably worth the sum of \$1,150. (S. 112, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

ARKANSAS.

4. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Clarkesville. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1905; the age, character, quality, and size of the building is not shown. The court finds that in December, 1863, the United States military forces took possession of this church building and used the same as a commissary storehouse until in May, 1864, and that the value of the use and occupation of the buildings during that period was the sum of \$400; the court also finds that upon the approach of the Confederate forces the Union forces destroyed the church buildings to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Confederates, and that this was an act of war and the

court makes no allowance for the destruction of the buildings. (S. 16, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

5. First Baptist Church, of Helena. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906. The court finds that this church was a substantial frame building; the age, size, and description of the same is not given; that on or about July 12, 1862, the United States military forces, under proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it for Army purposes until about July 1, 1865, and greatly damaged it during the occupation; that the rental value, including the damage, was \$1,790. (S. 129, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

5½. Old School Presbyterian Church, of Helena. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; the size, age, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, for a period of about 18 months, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, used, occupied, and damaged this church building, and that the reasonable value of the rental, including necessary repairs, was the sum of \$1,900. (S. 229, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

6. First Baptist Church, of Pine Bluff. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; this church building was constructed of brick; was about 50 by 100 feet and furnished; its age and condition at the time is not given. The court finds that during the war and according to the petition from October, 1863, to May, 1865, the United States military forces, by authority, took possession of the building and used and occupied it for military purposes; that the reasonable rental value, including necessary repairs, was the sum of \$1,960. (S. 42, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

7. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Pine Bluff. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the building was a well-constructed brick church building. The court finds that the United States military forces, by proper authority, took possession of this building, but does not give the dates; according to the petition, it was occupied from about 1863 until the end of the war in 1865; it was used as a hospital and barracks, and the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including damages to the building, was the sum of \$1,300. (H. 782, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

FLORIDA.

8. First Baptist Church, of Jacksonville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1911; the age, size, quality, and character of this church building are not shown. The court finds that during the war (giving no dates), but according to the petition, from February 20, 1864, until about 1866, the United States military forces took possession of the church buildings and grounds and used and occupied the same for hospital and camping purposes; that the reasonable value of the rent, including damages, was the sum of \$1,170. (S. 236, 62d Cong., 2d sess.)

GEORGIA.

9. Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Ebenezer. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; size, age, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that the United States military forces, by proper authority, took possession of the building, according to the petition, in 1864, and used the same for military

purposes, but neither the findings nor the petition show the length of time for which it was occupied; it might have been for only 24 hours; the court finds that the value of the use and occupation, including damages done to the building and library and furniture and fence surrounding the same, was the reasonable sum of \$225. (S. 319, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

10. Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Marietta. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in June, 1864, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building, but does not say how long it was occupied; petition alleged that it was occupied for three months; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, together with repairs incident to the occupation, was the sum of \$425; in the absence of any description of the character or the size of the church and any specific finding as to the length of time it was occupied, the proof is not very satisfactory. (S. 305, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

KENTUCKY.

11. Baptist Church, of Bowling Green. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1909; this church building is described as a large, massive, imposing, and finely constructed brick building 50 by 75 feet, with a basement, auditorium, and gallery; auditorium ceiling about 24 feet high. The court finds that the United States military forces, by authority, took possession of this building in 1862 and occupied it as a hospital; the court says in regard to damage that "the evidence fails to establish what part of the damages is chargeable to Federal forces and what part to Confederate forces;" apparently it was occupied at different times by each; the court finds that the use and occupation by the Federal forces was for about 12 months; that the reasonable value for use and occupation by the Federal troops was \$650. (S. 281, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

12. First Presbyterian Church, of Bowling Green. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1907; this church building is described as a large, well-constructed brick building, 40 by 50 feet, with basement, main floor, and gallery; its age is not given. The court finds that in September, 1862, the United States military forces, by authority, took possession of this church for hospital purposes and continued to use it for such purposes for a long time, to wit, until 1864, and completely prevented the congregation from holding religious services in the building during that period; that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage to the building, was the sum of \$1,125. (S. 99, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

13. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Bowling Green. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building was a well-constructed brick building, 41 by 62 feet; its age is not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, from September, 1862, for a long period of time, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority used and occupied this building for hospital purposes and that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$730. (S. 193, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

14. Baptist Church of Brandenburg. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this building is claimed to have been a well-constructed brick church building, 30 by 50, with a gallery. Although its age, character, and quality at the time it was occupied are not given, the court finds that during the war (no dates, not even the year, being given) the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building and used the same for military purposes; but no length of time is named and we are left to conjecture whether it was for 24 hours or for four years, except that the court finds that the reasonable rental value with incidental damage for the use and occupation, was the sum of \$180. (S. 380, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

15. Harrison Masonic Lodge, No. 122, of Brandenburg. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this building is described as a well-constructed brick building, two stories high, with a tract of 2 acres of land inclosed by a high board fence. The court finds that during the war (no dates being given) the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied the same for military purposes; no length of time whatever is specified either in the petition or in the findings and the period of occupation is left to conjecture: the court finds that the reasonable rental value of the building, including incidental damages, is \$125. (S. 383, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

16. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Brandenburg. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building is described as a well-constructed brick building, 40 by 60 feet; its age is not given. The court finds that during the war, and no more specific reference to the time is found in the petition, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied the same for military purposes; the petition says it was used for a considerable period and that it was injured by numerous portholes being opened in the brick walls; that the reasonable rental value, in connection with the damage done, is \$125; the opening of these portholes would indicate that the church was used during battle; and if so, the act was one of military necessity. (S. 346, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

17. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Bryantsville. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1907: the church is described as a substantially constructed brick building. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the summer or fall of 1861, the United States military forces, under proper authority, took possession of this church building and used it for a hospital for about six months; that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage to the building, was the sum of \$410. (S. 140, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

18. Baptist Church, of Crab Orchard. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; the size, character, quality of this building are not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition from the fall of 1861 to the year 1864, the United States military forces took possession of this building by proper authority and used and occupied it for Army purposes; that the reasonable value of the rent, including necessary repairs, was the sum of \$1,050. (S. 223, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

19. St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 18, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cynthiana. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1905; the size, age, character, and quality of this building not shown; it is not shown that

the building belonged to this lodge; but the court finds that during the war, and according to the petition from the 1st of June, 1864, to the 1st of October, 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and used and occupied the hall belonging to this lodge for military purposes, and damaged the same; that the reasonable rental value, including cost of repairs, was the sum of \$600. (H. R. 624, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

20. Christian Church, of Danville. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, from October 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building, and used and occupied the same for hospital purposes; that the reasonable rental value, including necessary repairs, was the sum of \$725. (S. 36, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

21. First Baptist Church, of Danville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building is described as a large brick building 50 by 60 feet, and the court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, from October 10, 1862, for a long period, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied it as a hospital, and damaged it, and that the reasonable rental value, together with the damage done, was the sum of \$700. (S. 253, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

22. First Presbyterian Church, of Danville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this building is described as a very large, handsome, finely constructed brick church building 60 by 75 feet, with extensive galleries. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, from October 8, 1862, for a long time thereafter, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied the same as a hospital; that the reasonable value of said use and occupation, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$610. (S. 345, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

23. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Danville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1907; this church is described as a well-constructed brick building, 40 by 60 feet, with a gallery; its age is not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition from the date of the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, until the spring of 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, occupied this church building and used it for military purposes; the court finds that the use and occupation of the building and grounds, including incidental damage, amounted to \$520. (S. 94, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

24. Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, at Danville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1907; the building is described as a very large, well-constructed brick building, 50 by 100 feet, containing two chapels and about 15 other rooms, surrounded by extensive grounds. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition from the date of the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, until 1864 this building and grounds were occupied and used by the military forces of the United States, by authority, for military purposes, and the reasonable value of the use was the sum of \$1,150. (S. 98, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

25. J. Harrison Planck and P. S. Dudley, trustees of the Baptist Church of Flemingsburg. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1905;

age, size, character, and quality of this building are not given; these two trustees claim to be the duly elected and qualified trustees of this church society. The court finds that at intervals during the late Civil War in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, used and occupied this church building for hospital purposes, and that the reasonable rental value during the periods so occupied, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$775. (H. R. 35, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

26. Trustees of Glasgow graded common schools, of Glasgow, successor to the Glasgow Academy, or Urania College of Glasgow. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the building belonging to this institution is described as a large, well-constructed brick building, 50 by 80 feet, having two stories and six rooms. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, from September, 1862, until the close of the war, the military forces of the United States by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it at various times for hospital and other purposes; that the reasonable rental value during said period was the sum of \$1,215; it appears from the findings of the court that at various times during the war, the Confederate forces occupied this building and did some damage to it and the court is unable to find what damages, if any, were done by the Federal forces as distinguished from the Confederate forces. (S. 559, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

27. Baptist Church, of Harrodsburg. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this was a well-constructed brick church, but its age, size, and character are not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, immediately after the Battle of Perryville, October 9, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same as a commissary, but no particular period or length of time is named; that is left purely to conjecture; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including the damage, to be \$675. (S. 266, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

28. First Presbyterian Church, of Harrodsburg. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, character, and quality of this building are not shown. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, from October 9, 1862, until the last of April, 1863, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building after the Battle of Perryville and used it and occupied it as a hospital for about five months, removing therefrom the pews, pulpit, and other furnishings, which, together with the walls, were materially damaged; the court finds that the reasonable rental value of the building during that time, including the damage, was the sum of \$1,100. (S. 375, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

29. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Harrodsburg. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this building is described as a large, well-constructed brick building of two floors. The court finds that during the Civil War, and just after the Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church and used it as a hospital for about six months for the wounded soldiers of both the Federal and Confederate Armies, and that while so occupied, the buildings and surroundings were damaged; the court does not find that the occupation was by any authority or under any order; that the reasonable rental value of

this building during said period, including the damage, is the sum of \$750. (S. 316, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

30. First Presbyterian Church, of Lebanon. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, quality, and character of this building are not shown. The court finds that during the Civil War and about the time of the Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building and used the same at intervals for about two years; that the building was first used as a hospital and afterwards as barracks; and that later on it was a fort for the troops, and while it was occupied by the Federal forces as a fort, it was fired upon by the Confederate forces under Gen. John H. Morgan, and the roof and the cupola of the church were materially damaged; that the reasonable rental value of the church building during the occupancy, together with the damages caused by the military forces of the United States, independently of the damages caused by the Confederate forces under Gen. Morgan, was the sum of \$1,500; that the Government of the United States paid the claimant the sum of \$120 in settlement of the damages done; that the present claim is solely for the use and occupation of the building, which the court finds was worth the reasonable sum of \$1,380. (H. 312, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

31. St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, of Lebanon. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this building is described as a well-constructed brick church building and the court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, from October, 1861, to April, 1862, the military forces of the United States, under the command of Gen. Thomas, took possession of this church building and occupied the same as a hospital, and that the same was also occupied as a hospital after the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, for a considerable period; that the reasonable rental value, together with the incidental damage, was the sum of \$405. (S. 596, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

32. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Mount Sterling. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war (year and dates not given and no length of time specified), the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, occupied this church building and used it for a hospital and barracks. As far as the records show, it may have been 10 days or 4 years; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, together with the incidental damage, is \$460. (S. 189, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

33. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Mount Sterling. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, character, and quality of the building are not shown. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, from the fall of 1862 and during the winter of 1862-63, this church building, by proper authority, was in the possession of the military forces of the United States, and was occupied and used for quarters; that the reasonable rental value, including the incidental damage, was the sum of \$650. (S. 96, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

34. Salt River Lodge, No. 180, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Mount Washington. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1910; the building occupied is described as a well-constructed building, two stories high, 40 by 50 feet. The court finds that during the war and

according to the petition, from the fall of 1862 until the spring of 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied the same for military purposes; that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$120. (S. 130, 62d Cong., 2d sess.)

35. Trustees of the Green River Collegiate Institute, successor to the Hart Academy, of Munfordville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war (no dates given, not even the year) the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the Green River Collegiate Institute building and occupied the same for military purposes; length of time occupied not given; that the use and occupation, together with incidental damage, was the reasonable value of \$525. (S. 95, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

36. Trustees of the Jessamine Female Institute, successor of Bethel Academy, of Nicholasville. Referred in 1907; loyalty on the part of the organization found in 1908. The court finds that the building known as Bethel Academy was a large, substantial brick building, with 4 or 5 acres of surrounding grounds; the age, size, and condition of the building are not further described; that during the war (no other dates, not even the year, is named) the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the building for hospital purposes and used the grounds for camping purposes; the length of time occupied is not shown; this is very unsatisfactory, because it is a mere guess as to how long the property was used; no particular damage is specified; the court simply finds that the reasonable rental value during the time occupied was \$725. (S. 605, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

37. Christian Church, of Nicholasville. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the age, size, character, and quality of this building are not described. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the month of November, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church and used and occupied it for military purposes until November, 1863; the court does not find that any specific damages to the building resulted; it finds that the reasonable rental value during the year was the sum of \$940; so far as any facts are reported, the building itself may not have been worth \$940, or even one-half that amount, and the facts upon which Congress is asked to make an appropriation are certainly very meager. (S. 96, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

38. Sulphur Well Christian Church, near Nicholasville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, character, and quality of the building are not shown. The court finds that during the war (no date, not even the year being mentioned) the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of the church property and used and occupied the same as a picket post for a few weeks in the defense of Camp Nelson, Ky.; it does not find any specification of damages, although the petition undertakes to give some specifications; the reasonable value of the use and occupation is found to be \$300. (S. 97, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

39. Baptist Church, of Paris. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building is described as a well-constructed brick building about 60 by 75 feet in size, with galleries and nearly a half acre of ground. The court finds that during the winter of 1863-64 the

military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the building and grounds and used and occupied the same for military purposes, but does not find for how long a period. It might have been one day or one year, but there is no finding upon that point; the petition charges that the Federal troops used the grounds for camping purposes and during the winter slept and cooked in the building, and that the fence was used for fuel; the court finds the reasonable value of the rent, including damages, to be \$600. (S. 560, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

40. First Presbyterian Church, of Paris. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the building is described simply as a brick building; age, size, character, and quality are not given. The court finds that the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the building and used and occupied the same for quarter-master and commissary purposes, but, strange to say, does not give the length of time, or approximate it; no dates, not even the year, are given, except the general term "during the war." No details as to damages are given; the court finds that the use and occupation, including incidental damage, amounted to the sum of \$1,215; so far as the facts disclose the church building may not have been worth that amount or even half that amount. (S. 594, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

41. Trustees of Ewing Institute, of Perryville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1907; this building is described as a large, well-built brick building, two stories in height, with an acre of ground, and the court finds that directly after the Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by authority, took possession of this hospital and occupied it for hospital purposes for a short period of time; no damages in particular are specified, but the court finds that the reasonable rental value, with incidental damage, was the sum of \$270; it would seem as though the length of time for which the building was occupied should be given with some reasonable degree of certainty. (S. 374, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

42. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Perryville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; building described as a well-constructed brick building about 40 by 60 feet in size, and the court finds that after the Battle of Perryville, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used the same for hospital purposes for a "short period of time." No particular damage is shown; the size, age, character, and quality of the building are not given, except as above stated; the court finds the reasonable rental value, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$425. (S. 520, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

43. Presbyterian Church, of Perryville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that after the Battle of Perryville, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied it for hospital purposes for a short period of time and damaged the same; the petition charges that the pews of the church were taken out and destroyed; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$325. (S. 342, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

44. Baptist Church, of Princeton. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that in the fall of 1862, the military forces of the

United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for a hospital for several months and damaged the same; the court further finds that on April 10, 1878, a claim was made to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for rent for \$800 for the use of this church, and that on September 27, 1879, payment was made to the trustees of this church for the rent in the sum of \$150, but the claim for damages was disallowed; the court now, after all these years have elapsed, finds that there was damage in the sum of \$110; the nature of the damage is not presented in the report in the slightest detail; it would seem as if this church had already been fairly treated. (S. 235, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

45. Madison Female Institute, Madison County, near Richmond. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; at the time of the use and occupation, this property belonged to the Madison Female Institute; it comprised 27 acres of ground improved by large and substantial buildings, outhouses, and fences appropriate for the purposes to which it was devoted. The court finds that on August 30, 1862, the Battle of Richmond, Ky., occurred and this property was seized by the Federal troops and converted into a hospital; that it was continuously used by them, under authority, from that date until June 25, 1863, when the possession was returned to its owners; that the period of occupancy was 9 months and 25 days, and the court finds that the Quartermaster General allowed and paid to the owner \$4,097.22 as rent for this period; it does not appear that any claim whatever was made for specific damages to the property, or if there was incidental damage, it does not specifically appear whether such damage was not included in the amount paid as rental; the court in its findings, made in 1906, 43 years later, make the following finding in regard to damages, which is not very clear:

During the period of said occupancy, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and used for military purposes the outhouses, fences, trees, shrubbery, and porches belonging to said Madison Female Institute, which property was then and there worth the sum of \$6,500, no part of which appears to have been paid.

It will be noted that the rent for the occupation of this property was paid; it will be noted further that the findings do not show that any of these buildings were destroyed, nor is it shown in any detail that they were damaged in any unusual manner; the finding above quoted simply gives the reasonable value of the entire property, but that is of no aid standing alone, and therefore, the findings do not furnish any basis whatever for an appropriation. (S. 132, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

46. Baptist Church, of Shepherdsville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1910; the building was a large, well-constructed brick church building; age not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, from some time in 1862 until the end of the war, but according to the findings, "at different times for a period of about a year and a half," the military forces of the United States occupied this church building, but the finding does not state that it was by authority or that it was for military purposes; the findings also show that the owners of the church were paid the sum of \$811.90 for damages done to the building, but that no allowance was made for rent; a claim was made for rent, but was disallowed and it slept from 1871 until a bill was introduced in the Fifty-ninth

Congress for rent; the court finds the reasonable rental value to have been \$150; it would seem that the payment to this church of \$811.90, considered in connection with the fact that the length of time during which the church was occupied is given without any specific dates and referred to in a general way as about a year and a half, hardly justifies an appropriation at this late date of an additional item for rent. (S. 563, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

47. Baptist Church, of Somerset. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of this building not described. The court finds that during the war and from February, 1862, to April, 1865, the United States troops, under proper authority, took possession of the church building and used and occupied it for military purposes, to wit, a hospital; that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage during the period, was \$1,500. (S. 177, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

48. Presbyterian Church, of Somerset. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not described. The court finds that during the war, at different times, for a period of about three years, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used and occupied it for a hospital and that it was damaged, but no details or specifications in relation to damage are given; that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$550. (S. 440, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

49. Antioch Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Stewart. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used the same for hospital purposes "for a short period of time"; that the reasonable rental value, with incidental damage, was the sum of \$240; the facts disclosed throw no light whatever upon the character and value of the church building and it may not have been worth more than \$240 all told. (S. 341, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

MARYLAND.

50. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Boonsboro. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this church building not given. The court finds that about September 14, 1862, the military forces of the United States, under the command of Gen. McClellan, took possession of this church building and used and occupied it for hospital purposes for about two months; no specification showing the character of any damages is given; the court finds that the reasonable rental value for the period, with incidental damage, was the sum of \$120; churches, for humanity's sake, when surrounded by wounded soldiers belonging to either the Union or Confederate Armies would, no doubt, throw open their doors and allow an occupation to occur for a few weeks at least without any intent to commercialize that use and occupation by collecting rent for it; a claim presented for \$120 rent for such use and occupation a generation after the incident occurred does not appeal very strongly to Congress. (S. 347, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

51. United Brethren Church, of Boonsboro. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war (no dates given), but according to the petition, about September 15, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the church building and occupied the same for hospital purposes for about three months; no particular damages in detail are specified, and the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$170. (S. 295, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

52. Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Burkittsville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building is described as a fine, large, well-constructed brick structure. The court finds that during the war, and, according to the petition, from September, 1862, until May or June, 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and occupied it as a hospital; that the reasonable rental value of such use and occupation, with incidental damage, is found to have been \$225; no specification in detail showing the nature of any damage is given. (S. 247, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

53. Frederick Presbyterian Church, of Frederick. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; size, character, age, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and, in accordance with the petition, in September, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used the same for about four months, and the findings also show that the church claimant was paid \$359.32 in settlement of damages done to the building; no claim was allowed for rent, and after sleeping for over a generation a bill was introduced for rent and the court finds that the reasonable value of the rent alone was the sum of \$200. (S. 285, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

54. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hancock. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, without specifying any dates and not even the year, and the petition does not give any specifications, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the church building and used and occupied the same as quarters and damaged the same; there is absolutely no statement, either in the petition or in the findings, showing for what length of time this building was occupied, except that the petition says "for a long period"; no specification regarding any damages is given, not a single detail; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$550, but so far as any facts are disclosed this amount may exceed the value of the church building. (S. 251, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

55. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, of Hancock. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the building is described as a large brick church building about 30 by 70 feet, with a two-story brick wing; occupied for camping purposes and barracks. The court finds that during the war, without naming any dates or the year, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the church building and used and occupied the same for quartering troops and that the same was damaged; it does not show the length of time the building was occupied; it is not even called a "short time"; it does not specify in any detail whatever the character of

any damage done to the building, but finds the reasonable rental value to have been \$80; this claim for \$80 rent appears to have slept for more than a generation and the statement upon which it is based is certainly very general. (S. 216, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

56. St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, of Hancock. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1909; this church building is described as a brick church building, but its age, size, character, and quality are not given. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States took possession of the building and used it from April 1, 1862, to September 10, 1863; it does not state that the possession was taken by authority, nor show what use was made of the building, nor that it was occupied for the use of the Army; the findings show that the property was damaged and that a claim for such damage and for rent was presented to the War Department; that the claim for damages was allowed and paid, but that the claim for rent was disallowed; the court in 1908, more than a generation afterwards, finds that the rental value was \$173.33. (S. 90, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

57. Trustees and consistory of Mount Vernon Reformed Church, of Keedysville. Referred in 1909; loyalty found in 1909; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and, according to the petition, from September 17, 1862, until December, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the church building and used and occupied it for hospital purposes and damaged the same; the character of the damages are not specified in a single detail. The occupancy of the building occurred between the latter part of September and the month of December, 1862; the court finds the reasonable rental value to have been \$515; absolutely no description of the character of the building is given, and its entire value may not have amounted to what is reported here as the reasonable value of its rent. (S. 212, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

58. Grace Reformed Church, of Knoxville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, without giving any dates or the year, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of this church building and used and occupied it for hospital purposes "for a short period of time," and damaged the same; the nature, extent, and character of the damage done is not given in a single detail; the court finds the reasonable rental value, together with incidental damage, to be the sum of \$410. (S. 418, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

59. Trustees of the Christ Reformed Congregation, of Middletown, successors to the German Reformed Church of Middletown. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; this building is described as a large, substantial brick building, having a seating capacity of from 600 to 700 persons, well fitted with pulpit and pews, and frescoed.

It is also claimed that there was another substantial brick building on the same premises used for holding Sunday school and other purposes incident to the church; the court finds that in the fall of 1862 both of these buildings were used and occupied by the United States military forces for a hospital for a period of two or three months; it does not specify that any damage whatever was done;

the court finds that the reasonable value for the use of the buildings to be the sum of \$450. (S. 57, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

60. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, near Point of Rocks. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; this building is described as a substantially constructed brick building 32 by 45 feet. The age of the building is not given; the court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied the same for hospital and other purposes; neither the findings nor the petition give the dates when this occurred, or the length of time that the church was occupied, not even the year is named, and we are left to conjecture whether it was occupied for a day, a week, or a year or more; no specification of damages in the findings is given, not a single detail, although the petition undertakes to specify and itemize the number of pews and the number of Bibles and prayer books and hymnals and other items taken and destroyed; the court finds the rental value, including damage, to have been the sum of \$750. (S. 200, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

61. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Sharpsburg-Antietam Parish, Washington County. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1909; the church building is described as a certain substantial building used as a house of worship; age, size, character, and quality not given otherwise. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied and used it for a hospital; no dates named, but according to the petition it was from September 17, 1862, to December 20, 1862, a period of about three months; the findings do not specify in any detail the character of any damage done, although the petition undertakes to specify the number of windows and pews and other things damaged. The court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was \$1,350. This certainly seems to be a large amount where the occupation was for only about three months and where the court does not specify in detail any damage done to the building. (S. 36, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

MISSISSIPPI.

62. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Corinth. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1909; the building is described as a substantially constructed brick building; age, size, character, and quality not otherwise described. The court finds that during the war, and neither the findings nor the petition give any dates, not even the year, the United States military authorities, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for military purposes and damaged it; the length of time it was used not given, nor is any specific detail relating to any injury given; the reasonable rental value is found to be \$833. It seems remarkable that the court would make a finding of the value of the rental without finding any period during which the property was occupied and without any description of the building, so that Congress might have some substantial information upon which to base an appropriation. (S. 557, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

MISSOURI.

63. Christian Church, of Harrisonville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not described. The court finds that during the war, and, according to the petition, from the fall of 1863 until the summer of 1865, the United States military authorities took possession of the church building and used it for a hospital for about two years, and that they were paid for the use and occupation of this building the sum of \$720 rent; at the time they presented their bill for rent they included a claim for damage, which was rejected by the Quartermaster General, and now, after the lapse of a generation, the claim is made for damages, and the court finds that the building was damaged to the extent of \$650; but the court does not go into any specifications showing what the value of the building was nor any details in relation to the extent and character of the damage done. It is only fair, however, to say that the petition charges that the windows, doors, floors, walls, plastering, and weatherboarding were either wholly or partially destroyed and that the pews, pulpit, furniture, and fixtures were entirely destroyed. (S. 160, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

64. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Harrisonville. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the church building is described as a certain church building 70 feet long and two stories high; its age, size, character, and quality not otherwise described. The court finds that during the war, and from 1861 to 1864, a period of about three years, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and occupied this church building for military purposes, and that the reasonable rental value, together with the incidental damage, was the sum of \$779.75. (S. 21, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

65. First Baptist Church, of Jefferson City. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war and from the month of September, 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it for military purposes until the spring of 1865; that the reasonable rental value during the period, including necessary repairs, was the sum of \$1,380, but as no description or the character of the building, nor its age, are given, it is difficult to say whether this amount is not equivalent to paying for the full value of the church. (S. 140, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

66. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Macon. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; size, character, age, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, during the years 1863-64, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of this church building and occupied the same for hospital and other purposes and greatly damaged it; the length of time during which it was occupied is not given but is left to conjecture. The character and size of the building is not given; it certainly is a very material element to be considered in considering the rental value; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including damages, was \$760. (S. 557, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

67. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Macon. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building

not given, but left to conjecture. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, during the years 1863-64, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied it as barracks and a commissary; no length of time whatever is designated; that the reasonable rental value for the use and occupation, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$600; a claim was presented for this rent under the act of July, 1864, to the Quartermaster General, and he disallowed the claim on account of the disloyalty of the congregation of this church. (S. 480, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

68. Trustees of the Christian Church, of Marshall. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of this building and used and occupied it from 1862 to August, 1865, and damaged it; that the use and occupation, together with incidental damage, was reasonably worth the sum of \$1,240. Again it may be noted that a material fact is omitted, concerning which Congress should have information in deciding whether or not an appropriation should be made, relating to the size of this building, its age and its condition at the time the forces took possession of it, and it is remarkable that absolutely no information is given to Congress upon this subject. (S. 41, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

69. First Christian Church, of Mexico. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this building is described as a large, well-constructed church building 65 by 80 feet. The court finds that during the war, but names no dates, not even the year—neither does the petition of claimant—the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied it for military purposes and damaged it; the length of time during which it was occupied not given, neither in the petition nor in the findings, and we are left to conjecture whether it was for one day, one week, one month, or one year, or during the entire period of the war; without any facts in this respect, the court finds that the reasonable value of the occupation was \$550. (S. 291, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

70. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Mexico. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building is described as a well-constructed brick building 60 or 70 feet in length and 41 feet in width; otherwise the age, character, and quality of the building are not given. The court finds that during the Civil War, and neither the findings nor the petition give any dates, not even the year, this church building was taken possession of by the Missouri State Militia and by them used and occupied "from time to time" for a period of about two years; that the reasonable rental value during said period, with incidental damage, was the sum of \$710; the court further finds that a claim was presented to the Quartermaster General for rent and repairs on this church resulting from its occupancy amounting to \$2,980, but the Quartermaster General refused to recognize the claim in 1896 because the testimony was not sufficient; it is not clear why the Federal Government should pay for the occupation of this church building by the State Militia of the State of Missouri. (S. 267, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

71. University of Missouri. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905. The court finds that prior to and during the war the university

was the owner of certain lands at Columbia, Mo., and that its buildings consisted of a main university building, a grammar-school building, a residence for the university president, and 20 acres of grounds, all valued at \$169,000 at the time; that commencing in the fall of 1861 the military forces of the United States occupied the campus and the buildings for headquarters of the commanding officers and as barracks for the troops, hospital, prison, storage, stables, and other military purposes, including both cavalry and infantry, and that this occupancy continued except for occasional short intervals until the close of the war; that during this occupation the property of the university was severely damaged by the troops; that they used the fences, plank walks, outbuildings, and shade trees for fuel; that they did damage to the main building, grammar school, and president's house by using same and by removing the banister on the main stairs and in other ways; that the amount of the damages was \$5,075; the Court of Claims finds that the claimant presented a claim for damages to the War Department, also at the same time a claim for \$12,037.50 for rent; that these claims were investigated by the War Department, and that the claim for rent was adjusted and paid, this claim being for damages only. (S. 123, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

72. First Christian Church, of Springfield. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building is described as a well-constructed frame building 35 by 40 feet. Its age, size, character, and quality is not otherwise described; the court finds that prior to the Battle of Wilsons Creek this church building was used and occupied by the military forces of the United States and also by the Confederate forces, and was damaged some, but the extent of the damage done by both of the forces is not shown. The court finds also that after the Battle of Wilsons Creek the military forces of the United States under Gen. Seigel took possession of this building and used and occupied it for hospital purposes for about 16 months, for which they were paid rent in the sum of \$160; a claim was made for damages, but it was disallowed in 1871, and claim for damages slept from that time until 1907, a period of 33 years; the court finds the reasonable value for rent to be the sum of \$275. (S. 343, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

73. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Springfield. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the size, character, quality, and age of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, from August, 1861, to May, 1864, the United States troops by proper authority took possession of this church building and used and occupied it for military purposes; no damage in any detail or specification whatever is given, but the court finds that the rental value, including incidental damage for this period, was the sum of \$3,150—a considerable amount for Congress to appropriate with absolutely no information in regard to it as to the age, size, or quality of the building. (S. 20, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

74. Christian Church, of Sturgeon. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States by proper authority took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for hospital purposes and as a stable at intervals during the greater part of the time from the

summer of 1861 to October, 1864, for which there was paid through the Quartermaster's Department the sum of \$450, but that no payment was made for damages; the court finds that during the occupation the flooring was torn out of the building and the pews and pulpit and doors and windows were damaged; that the reasonable value of the damage sustained was \$550. (S. 374, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

75. Christian Church, of Warsaw. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1909; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war (no dates given, not even the year), but in the petition it is claimed that it was during the summer of 1861 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used the same for a hospital and other purposes; length of time is not given, but is left to conjecture; the court finds that the reasonable value of the rent of the building, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$660; but no facts are reported to Congress as to what the building itself was worth, how long it had been standing, its character and quality, and no specifications, not even a single detail, is given as to any damage done upon which to base a claim for an appropriation. (S. 8, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

76. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Beaufort. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1910; the court finds that this was a substantially constructed church building, but its size, age, quality, and character are not shown; it also appears that there was an additional building used as a parsonage, but the size, age, quality, and character of the parsonage are not shown. The court finds that during the war, and, according to the petition, in March, 1862, the United States military forces took possession of these buildings and used and occupied the same for hospital purposes and damaged them; no details or specifications are given as to the nature of the damage done or its extent; the court finds that the reasonable rental value for the occupation, including incidental damage, is the sum of \$1,280. (S. 513, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

77. First Baptist Church, of Newbern; referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1909; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building in the latter part of 1862 or the early part of 1863, and used and occupied the same at intervals during the greater part of three years for the storage of commissary supplies; that the reasonable rental value of the building, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$1,200; no specification in a single detail regarding the nature and extent of any damages is given, and absolutely no information as to the age, size, and quality of the building is given; scant information upon which Congress is to act in voting an appropriation. (S. 51, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

OHIO.

78. The Baptist Church, of Gallipolis. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this building is described as a large, well-constructed brick church building and basement. The court finds that during

the war (no dates, not even the year, is given, either in the findings or in the petition), the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it as a hospital and damaged it; that the reasonable rental value, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$175; a claim for rent and damage and for coal was presented to the Quartermaster General, and the sum of \$16 was allowed for the coal, and paid on April 26, 1867, and the claim for rent and damage was disallowed; it appears in the petition that the building was occupied for the period of nearly one year, although the findings of the court do not show how long the use and occupation continued; it would seem that the findings are defective in not naming some period of occupancy. (S. 344, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

79. Trustees of the Tonoloway Baptist Church, of Fulton County. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church is described as a very large brick building 45 by 60 feet, with a seating capacity for 1,000 people, surrounded by 40 acres of timberland; the court finds that during the war, but gives no dates, not even the year, this building was occupied by the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army at different times as a hospital; that there was incidental damage; no particular length of time is named and no damage in a single detail is specified; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, with incidental damage, was the sum of \$225. (S. 248, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

80. St. James' Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Gettysburg. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1907; the church building is described as a very large finely constructed brick church about 40 by 70 feet, with a basement and gallery; the court finds that during the war, specified in the petition as being after the Battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, the military forces of the United States occupied this building for hospital purposes "for a considerable period," and damaged the same; that the damages shown were paid by the United States at the time; payment was made by the Quartermaster General in December, 1863; no claim for rent was presented at that time; the court finds that the reasonable rental value of the building, exclusive of damages, was \$150, but no such claim was presented anywhere until a bill was introduced and referred to the Court of Claims in 1907; the court is unable to state how long the building was occupied, and the only information it gives us is that it was for a "considerable period"; this is not very satisfactory evidence upon which to make an appropriation. (S. 43, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

81. St. Mark's German Reformed Church, of Gettysburg. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building is described as a large building 40 by 50 feet in size, with gallery; its age, condition, character, and quality are not shown; the court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, immediately after the Battle of Gettysburg, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used the same for hospital purposes and damaged the same; the petition states that a claim was filed with the Quartermaster General for payment of damages to the property, but that no claim was presented on account of rent; it is not alleged that the claim for damages was not paid, and

as this claim is not for damages, the presumption is that the damage claim was paid; the court does not find how long the building was occupied, but finds that the reasonable value of the use and occupation was \$215. (S. 263, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

82. Baptist Church, of Beaufort. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, character, and quality of this building are not given; the court finds that during the war, and, according to the petition, from November, 1862, until the summer of 1863 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used the same for hospital purposes for a period of about 18 months and damaged it; that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$2,200; this is a large amount to appropriate for the use and occupation of a church without a scintilla of evidence in placing before Congress facts with reference to the size of the building, how long it stood, the condition it was in when the Army took possession of it, and its value. (S. 45, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

83. St. Helena Episcopal Church, of Beaufort. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1910; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and, according to the petition, on or about November, 1862, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for hospital or other purposes and damaged it, but the findings do not show how long the building was occupied; we are left to conjecture; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$1,150, but absolutely no facts are shown or disclosed as to the character and value of the building for the use of which so large a sum is claimed. (S. 297, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

84. Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, on Edisto Island. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the age, character, size, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and, according to the petition, commencing about March, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and occupied this building; that the reasonable rental value of the same, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$1,200; the findings do not show for how long a period this church building was occupied, and absolutely no information is reported concerning the condition, size, age, and quality of the building; a large sum for rental is found without any evidence or details and material facts being presented to support it. (S. 205, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

85. Mount Zion Society, of Fairfield County. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1906; the property involved in this case appears to be property used for the Mount Zion College, owned by a society organized in 1777 for the purpose of the education and maintenance of such poor and helpless orphans and indigent children as the members of the society might judge to be proper objects of the charity intended; the society owned about 30 acres of land, upon which stood a large main college building with three wings substantially built, three stories high, and containing recitation rooms and paraphernalia and

incidentals of the college, with numerous dormitories for lodging and boarding pupils, the residence of the principal and his family, also some outbuildings used as recitation rooms. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, about February 20, 1865, the military forces of the United States took possession of these premises and used and occupied the buildings and the land for military purposes; the findings do not disclose for how long a period the property was so used; it is claimed in the petition that the occupation lasted from February, 1865, until the latter part of 1867, except short and immaterial interventions; no damage to the property, not a single detail, is shown; the court finds that the reasonable value of the occupation was the sum of \$6,000; but it seems remarkable that the court should omit to report to Congress the length of time during which it was occupied. (S. 136, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

86. German Lutheran Church, of Orangeburg. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used the same for hospital purposes from about June, 1865, to March 20, 1866, and that the reasonable value of the use and occupation, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$983.33; no facts are presented showing how old the building was, what condition it was in, and no damage was specified, not in a single detail. (H. 708, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

TENNESSEE.

87. Missionary Baptist Church, of Antioch. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this building is described as a well-constructed brick building about 40 by 60 feet, with a basement. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the building and occupied the same during intervals from the spring of 1862 until the close of the war, as quarters, and damaged the same; that the reasonable rental value of the building, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$600; this claim was presented to the Quartermaster General August 31, 1867, and was rejected by him on the ground that the majority of the congregation was not loyal; no damages are specified in any detail, and we are left in the dark entirely as to the character and age of the building. (S. 382, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

88. Baptist Church, of Bolivar, Hardeman County. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1905; this building is described as a substantial brick edifice, well furnished. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, from 1862 or 1863 to 1863 or 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of this building and used it for about two years as a smallpox hospital, at the end of which time it was accidentally burned; that the use and occupation and damage, including destruction of the building, was \$3,400; in this case an appropriation is suggested for the value of the building, which was burned down by an accident. (S. 181, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

89. Trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Charleston. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given, except that the petition states that

it was erected about 1860 and was in good condition. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the fall of 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied it as a hospital and storehouse; the findings do not state for how long, but the petition says for three or four months; no damage in any detail is specified; the court finds that the reasonable rental value of the church, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$530; a claim for this rent was presented to the Quartermaster General under the act of July 4, 1864, and was disallowed because claimant was not able to present sufficient proof; the claim then slept until its reference to the Court of Claims in 1904. (S. 261, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

90. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Charleston. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the building is described as a well-constructed brick church building about 35 by 60 feet, with a tower. The court finds that the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied and used the same for storing military supplies, and other purposes; the finding gives no dates, not even the year, although the petition states that it was occupied from December, 1863, to May, 1865; no damages in a single detail are shown in the findings of the court, although in the petition it is claimed that certain damages were done to the building; the court finds that the reasonable rental value of the property during the occupancy, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$960. (S. 161, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

91. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Chattanooga. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of this building not described. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building in September, 1863, and used and occupied it for a hospital until the close of the war, and damaged it; the damages are not specified in the findings in any respect; that the reasonable value of such use and occupation, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$1,800; this claim was presented to the Quartermaster General under the act of July, 1864, and disallowed because the evidence was insufficient to support it; no further action was taken after that time until its reference in 1904. (S. 141, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

92. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Chattanooga. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1909; this building is described as a very large and costly brick structure, worth about \$25,000. The court finds that during the war—no dates, not even the year being given in the findings, but according to the petition, from 1863 to the end of the war—the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, used and occupied this church for hospital purposes and damaged the same to the extent of \$3,640, which was paid by the Government through the Quartermaster's Department; no claim was made at the time for any rent whatever; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including damages, was the sum of \$1,500, but this claim for rent was not presented when the claim for damages was presented and was allowed to sleep from the end of the war until its reference to the Court of Claims in 1908. (S. 91, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

93. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Clarksville. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; the age, size, character, and quality of

this building not given. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied the same for military purposes until about May, 1865. In other words, it gives the date when the occupation terminated, but it does not give the date when the occupation began; the petition claims that the occupation began in December, 1862; the court finds that the reasonable value of the use and occupation, including incidental damage, is the sum of \$1,200; the claim was presented to the Quartermaster General under the act of July 4, 1864, and was disallowed on the ground that a majority of the members were disloyal; no damages specified in a single detail, and we are not furnished with any facts which will enable Congress to form an opinion as to the age of this building, how long it had stood, its character, and its quality. (S. 281, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

94. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cleveland. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905. The court finds that this was a brick building, but does not give its age or size; the court also finds that during the war, without giving any date or year, the troops of the United States took possession of this building and used it as a hospital and later as a place for the storage of goods; that the building was greatly damaged, and that thereafter the bricks of which it was constructed were removed in wagons and used by the troops in camp; that the use and occupation, including damages for the destruction of the building, was reasonably worth \$3,000; the age of the building is a very important element to be considered, and it is not found; this claim was presented to the Quartermaster General and rejected on May 1, 1866. (S. 73, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

95. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Clifton. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not described. The court finds that during the war and, according to the petition, January 1, 1864, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used and occupied it for military purposes; the findings do not show the length of time during which it was occupied, but the petition states that it was occupied until the following August; no damages in a single detail are reported and no facts are presented giving a description of the building, its age, etc.; the court finds the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, to be the sum of \$980; scant facts upon which to base an appropriation. (S. 272, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

96. St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Columbia. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building are not described. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used the same at various times from July 1, 1862, to May 31, 1865, as a hospital and for barracks and damaged it; it does not give any of the details regarding damages; that the use and occupation, together with the damage, was the reasonable sum of \$3,120; this is a large sum to ask when the court had not made any finding as to the size, character, quality, and age of the building. (H. 636, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

97. Boiling Fork Baptist Church, of Cowan. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907. This church was destroyed and was inadvertently omitted from the list of churches which were destroyed. This building is described as a brick building 30 by 60 feet, one and one-half stories

high. The court finds that during the war and in the fall of 1863 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, tore down this building and used the bricks for erecting chimneys and brick ovens, and that the material was then and there reasonably worth the sum of \$1,310. (S. 138, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

98. Mill Creek Baptist Church, of Davidson County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war and according to the petition from the fall of 1862 until May, 1865, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used it for commissary and other purposes for a period of about 31 months; the extent and character of any damages are not shown by the findings in a single detail; the court finds that the use and occupation, together with incidental damage, was reasonably worth the sum of \$1,650, but no information or facts are reported to Congress as to the age of the building, its size, its condition, or quality upon which to make an appropriation of this large sum. (S. 176, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

99. Trustees of the Christian Church, of Franklin. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same as a hospital and for other purposes and damaged the same; no date, not even the year, is given, although the petition states that it was in November, 1864; the length of time it was occupied not shown; it may have been only one day, or it may have been a year; the court does not describe in any detail any damage to the building, but finds the value of the use and occupation and incidental damage to be \$620; whether this was a good church building or an old tumble-down affair does not appear, and it seems like acting upon a mere conjecture to appropriate \$620 upon such a state of facts. (S. 264, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

100. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Franklin. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war (no date given, not even the year, but, according to the petition, it was in March, 1862) the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and occupied the same for about two years for hospital purposes and barracks; the court finds that the reasonable value therefor, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$875; but, again, it is strange that no facts are reported to show to Congress what kind of a building this was. Had it stood there for 50 years or 5 years or 1 year? How much was it worth? We are led to guess in regard to all this, and yet the sum of \$875 is required to satisfy the claim. (S. 36, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

101. Missionary Baptist Church, of Franklin. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1909; age, size, character, and quality of this building are not shown. The court finds that during the war (no dates, not even the year, being mentioned, but, according to the petition, about the fall of 1862) the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for a hospital and other purposes and dam-

aged the same; no length of time is given nor named either in the findings or in the petition. Was it for 24 hours or 24 months? Was it for 1 year or 4 years? Who knows? What kind of a building was this? Had it stood there for a generation or for only a brief time? It seems that some facts throwing light upon these things should be given before Congress appropriates the sum of \$660 to pay rent upon the building. (S. 12, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

102. Presbyterian Church, of Franklin. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no year or date being named, but according to the petition, in November, 1864, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building about the time of the Battle of Franklin and occupied it for hospital purposes for about two months, removing therefrom the pews, pulpit, and other furnishings, which were materially damaged; that the walls of the building were also damaged, and the court finds that the rental value of the building, together with the damage done, was the sum of \$800. Again we are left in the dark as to the age of this building and character, material facts necessary to intelligent action. (S. 40, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

103. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Franklin. Referred in 1902; the court finds in regard to loyalty that the number of wardens and vestrymen of this church is not shown; but that it is shown that a majority of them were not loyal to the Government of the United States through the war and that two of them served in the Confederate Army; that the last official act of the wardens and vestrymen prior to the war was in 1859, as shown by their minutes, and that no other official action appears until 1869; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not described; the court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year, being given, but according to the petition, in March, 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession and occupied this building, but it is not shown how long it was occupied. Was it for 24 hours, 24 days, 24 months, or several years? All that is left to mere conjecture. What kind of a building was this? Was it a half century old or was it a new building? Was it frame or brick? Was it large or small? Was it in good condition or was it a tumble-down building? All this is left to conjecture, and in addition we are informed that the majority of the wardens and vestrymen of this church was disloyal, part of them serving in the Confederate Army. We are also informed that the church building was not occupied for a period of 10 years, from 1859 to 1869, and yet a finding is made that the rental value is \$2,450, a very large sum of money for Congress to appropriate upon so scant a showing as is presented in this case. (S. 4, 58th Cong., 1st sess.)

104. Germantown Baptist Church, of Shelby County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, giving no dates, not even the year, but according to the petition, in July, 1863, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used the same as a hospital, but the length of time it was so used is not shown and is not specified in any manner in the petition. The court further finds that the military forces tore down the church

building, but it does not say that it was done by order or authority, and that the materials taken therefrom were used by the United States Army. It finds that the reasonable value of the building at the time was \$1,250. No claim was ever presented to any department of the Government for it prior to this reference in 1904, a period of at least 40 years. Absolutely no description of the building is given. (S. 275, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

105. Cumberland University, of Lebanon. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1906. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, but according to the petition, in 1862-1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the buildings and grounds owned by the Cumberland University and used and occupied the same for military purposes. The petition describes the buildings and claims that the university building was 3 stories high, 150 feet long with wings at the end 50 feet deep, well-equipped dormitories, classrooms, laboratories, society halls, and other conveniences and appurtenances; that it had a library well stocked with books, and was surrounded by 20 acres of grounds set in bluegrass, with shade trees; the court finds that the rental value of the university building and grounds during the time they were occupied, and the incidental damage done, was the sum of \$8,000; it also finds that there was destruction to the buildings by the Confederates; the petition charges that while the buildings were occupied by Federal troops they destroyed the bluegrass by cutting trenches and throwing up breastworks through the grounds, and that they destroyed the entire furnishings of the buildings and scattered the library; that when the Federal troops left the premises the Confederate soldiers completed the destruction by burning what was left by the Federals. It seems rather strange that no claim was presented to any department of the Government until the reference by Congress to the Court of Claims of this claim in 1903, nearly 40 years afterwards. Where buildings were occupied by Confederate soldiers and destroyed by Confederate soldiers, having been occupied previously by soldiers of the United States, it is rather speculative to fix any particular amount as damage done by the troops of the United States. (S. 288, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

106. First Baptist Church, of Memphis. Referred first under the Bowman Act in 1891, but not completed under that act; referred again by the Fifty-eighth Congress; loyalty found in 1906; this building is described in the petition as a substantially constructed brick building about 50 by 68 feet, with a large audience room and basement under the same; also upon the same ground a pastor's study and a certain dwelling house containing two rooms and an attic. The court finds that during the war, no date named, not even the year, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of these buildings and used and occupied the same for a period of about 12 months; the court does not find that any damage was done, but that the rental value was the sum of \$1,200. (S. 224, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

107. Union University, of Murfreesboro. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; the buildings of this university are not described in the findings of the court nor in the petition. The court finds that during the war, without naming any dates, not even the year, but according to the petition it was in the spring of 1862, the military

forces of the United States by proper authority took possession of the university building and used the same for hospital purposes; it does not show the length of time it was used, but the court finds that the reasonable rental value of the building during the period it was so occupied, including necessary repairs, was the sum of \$5,474; the court also finds that when the forces took possession there was a library of valuable books in the building, belonging to the university, worth the sum of \$6,500; also, that there was in the building at that time philosophical and chemical apparatus reasonably worth the sum of \$1,750; the court further finds that at the same time, between the occupation of the buildings by the military forces of the United States and before the time the same were finally vacated, \$500 worth of the books disappeared, but that the evidence does not establish to the satisfaction of the court who took these books from the library; also that about the time the buildings were being vacated by the military forces of the United States the contents of these buildings, embracing books reasonably worth the sum of \$6,000 and philosophical and chemical apparatus reasonably worth the sum of \$1,700 were depredated upon and taken away by an Iowa Cavalry regiment; this does not appear to have been done through or under any order, and apparently was the depredation of individual soldiers: the court also reports that the evidence in the case does not establish to the satisfaction of the court what disposition was made of the books and chemical and philosophical apparatus; also that it does not appear to the satisfaction of the court upon competent evidence that the property so taken was taken for the use of the United States or that the value of the books claimed was worth \$6,000, or that the philosophical and chemical apparatus and books were used by the Army: the court practically finds none of the items sustained, except the reasonable rental value of the building at \$5,474, but this claim does not appear to have been presented until its reference in 1904, about 41 years after the use and occupation occurred. (S. 150, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

108. University of Nashville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the buildings of the university are described as large, extensive, and expensive, one being of stone, two stories high, 50 by 150 feet; another of brick, 50 by 150 feet, three stories high, and containing about 65 rooms; another of brick, about 30 by 100 feet, two stories high; also 20 acres of highly improved grounds surrounding it; the court finds that from February 12, 1862, to September 11, 1865, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, occupied and used these buildings and grounds and damaged the same, and that the reasonable rental value, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$7,300. This claim was never presented to any department of the Government prior to its presentation to Congress and reference to the Court of Claims in 1907, at least 42 years after the use and occupation occurred. (S. 339, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

109. Mount Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Nolensville. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1909; size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being named, the military forces of the United States by proper authority took possession of this church building and occupied it, but it does not show for what length of time and does not show any specification or detail in regard to

any damage done to it, and finds the reasonable rental value to be \$390, without any facts in regard to the size, age, and character of the building upon which to base a judgment on the part of Congress. (S. 9, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

110. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Pulaski. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States by proper authority took possession of this church building about November, 1863, and used the same for military purposes until the summer of 1864; that the reasonable value of the use and occupation, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$700; here again we are left in the dark as to how old a building was occupied; how large it was; what condition it was in—very little upon which to base an appropriation for \$700. (H. 751, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

111. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Saulsbury. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1904; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that this church was burned down by Federal soldiers in the month of November, 1863, a regiment having passed through the town of Saulsbury the day of the burning. It does not appear that any order was given by any officer to destroy the building; that the reasonable value of the church at the time was \$2,200; the court does not find definitely who burned this building, nor is it definitely found that it was burned under the order of any officer; the court further finds that before this building was destroyed it had been used by the United States forces as sleeping quarters, but does not find that this was done under authority or under any order of any officer, and that the reasonable rental value of the church for that period was the sum of \$240. The court finds that the building was not in the occupation of the United States at the time it was burned. (S. 229, 58th Cong., 2d sess.)

112. Washington College. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, but names no dates, not even the year, but according to the petition, it was in the fall of 1863, the military forces of the United States by proper authority took possession of the college building and grounds of Washington College and used and occupied the same for military purposes; it is not shown for how long a period the same were occupied and does not show in any specification or detail how the property was damaged; the buildings are not described, age and condition not given, but the court finds that the reasonable rental value during the period of occupancy, including the necessary repairs, was the sum of \$4,200; no claim was ever presented to any officer or department of the Government prior to the reference to this court in 1903, a period of about 40 years. Certainly Congress should have some information as to how long this building had been standing, its size and condition, and for how long a time it was occupied, before making an appropriation of \$4,200. (H. 635, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

113. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Waverly. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, without giving any dates, not even the year, but according to the petition

it was, from the fall of 1863 until the spring of 1865, in the possession of the military forces of the United States by proper authority and that the same was used for quarters for housing troops; that the reasonable rental value of said property during said period, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$1,040; here again Congress is left without any specification of facts in regard to the character, age, and quality of the building for which a large rental is asked. (S. 159, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

114. Eudora Baptist Church, of White Station. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown, except that in the petition it states that the trustees owned certain land upon which were situated two church buildings; that one was a substantial frame structure, erected a short time before the beginning of the war and used by the members of the church as a house of worship; that the other had been erected about 10 years before and was used as a place of worship for the colored people; the court finds that during the war, without giving any dates, the military forces of the United States took possession of these buildings and used and occupied the new building for about a year and a half for a hospital and greatly damaged the same; that the forces tore down and destroyed the church and used the materials in constructing quarters and for fuel; that the reasonable rental value of the newer building and the value of the old building was the sum of \$1,295; the claim was presented to the Quartermaster General and rejected because of insufficient proof of the loyalty of the owners; in 1887, a claim was referred to the Court of Claims by Congress, but nothing was done under that reference; it was again referred in 1906. (S. 97, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

VIRGINIA.

115. Mount Zion Old School Baptist Church, near Aldie, Loudon County. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, but giving no dates, not even the year, but according to the petition, at various times during the years 1862-63, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building by proper authority and used the same as barracks and damaged it; the length of time during which it was used not shown; no damages in a single detail are specified; what sort of a church building it was is left to conjecture; reasonable rental value reported to be \$275. (S. 149, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

116. Alfred Street Baptist Church, of Alexandria. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, character, size, and quality of this building not shown; it was a church building used by the colored people; the court finds that during the war, no dates given, not even the year, but according to the petition, during the summer of 1861, the military forces of the United States by proper authority took possession of this church building and occupied it for military purposes, but no length of time during which it was occupied is given; that the reasonable rental value, including incidental repairs, was the sum of \$900; we have no facts showing whether the building itself was worth \$900 or only \$25, neither are there any facts showing whether it was occupied five minutes or five years. (S. 306, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

117. First Baptist Church, of Alexandria. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character and quality of this building are not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession and occupied this church building from May, 1862, until the close of the war for hospital purposes and damaged the same, but the character and nature of the damages are not given in a single detail; neither are any facts reported to show what sort of a church building it was, how old it was, its quality, or size; yet the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$3,900. (S. 98, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

118. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Alexandria. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1909; it is claimed that this church building, apart from the grounds upon which it stood, was reasonably worth the sum of \$29,000; that there was a lecture room, which, with the ground on which it stood, was worth \$2,700, and a parsonage which was worth \$3,000. The court finds that during the war, without giving any dates, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, occupied these buildings for a hospital, and according to the petition, it was so occupied from the 10th of February, 1862, to the 24th day of May, 1865; the court finds that the rental value of the property for the period named was the sum of \$2,000; the court finds that the trustees of this church presented a claim to the Quartermaster General for damages done, and the damages were paid for in the sum of \$1,094.30, but that no claim for rent was ever presented to any department of the Government until its reference by the Sixtieth Congress in 1908, 43 years after the occupation ceased. (S. 285, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

119. Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Alexandria. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war this building was occupied by the military forces of the United States under proper authority for the use of the Army for hospital purposes from January 6, 1862, until the close of the war, and that the reasonable value of the use and occupation, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$4,600; no facts are presented showing the character, size, quality, or age of this building, and such facts are absolutely necessary to enable Congress to determine whether or not the amount asked for rent is reasonable. (S. 97, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

120. Grace Episcopal Church, of Berryville. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1909; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given; the court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but according to the petition, about April 2, 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and occupied the same for quarters and damaged it; the length of time during which it was occupied is not given; no damages are shown in any detail or extent whatever; the court finds the reasonable rental value, with incidental damage, to be the sum of \$650, but as the age, size, character, and quality of the building are not given, the facts presented to Congress upon which to act are indeed very scant. (S. 11, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

121. Zoar Baptist Church, of Bristersburg. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even

the year being given, but, according to the petition, in the spring of 1862 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for hospital purposes. The court does not say for what length of time nor report that any damage is done, except to find that the cost to restore said church to the condition in which it was when the forces took possession of it was the sum of \$700. The extent of the damage is not given in a single detail or specification; the character and quality of the building not shown. Was it 1 month old or 100 years old? No answer. Was it occupied for one week or for five years? No answer. Was it worth \$100 or \$700, the amount of rent reported? All is left to conjecture. (S. 291, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

122. Westover Church, of Charles City County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates given, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and occupied the same for about one month in 1862 and damaged the same by tearing out the floors, pews, and other woodwork; that the rental value, together with the necessary repairs, was the sum of \$750. This building is not described; its age and quality are not given. (H. 315, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

123. Baptist Church, of Culpeper. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, giving no dates, not even the year, but, according to the petition, it was about July, 1862, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building and used and damaged the same; the length of time it was occupied not given. The nature and extent of any damage done is not described in a single detail. We are left entirely in the dark as to the age of this building, its condition, or quality, and the court finds that the use, occupation, and damage was reasonably worth the sum of \$750. (S. 391, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

124. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Culpeper County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no date, not even the year being given, but, according to the petition, in August, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied it for military purposes. The length of time of occupation is not reported by the court in its findings; neither is any description of the building, its age, its size, its quality, or its value; but the court finds that the reasonable rental value, with incidental damage, was the sum of \$1,850. It seems strange that no facts should be reported in the findings of the court to enlighten Congress in connection with an appropriation of this amount of money. (S. 460, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

125. St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year, being given, either in the findings or in the petition, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of this church building and occupied it at various times and damaged it; the court does not find a single specification or detail concern-

ing the character or extent of any damage and does not fix any length of time whatever of occupancy; no information whatever is reported concerning the age, size, condition of the building, and nature; and yet, without presenting any such facts to Congress, the court finds that the use and occupation and incidental damage to the property was worth the sum of \$1,000. (S. 32, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

126. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; this building is described as a frame building, cemented on the outside and plastered on the inside, 25 by 40 feet. Its age is not given, but its value is stated to have been \$1,200. The court finds that during the war and in the fall of 1863-64 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied it for military purposes, and that on account of such use and occupation the building was totally destroyed; that its reasonable value was the sum of \$700. (S. 27, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

127. Cavalry Episcopal Church, of Dinwiddie Court House. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, character, size, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but, according to the petition, about the 1st of April, 1865, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building for the use of the Army and occupied it for hospital purposes; that the reasonable rental value of the building, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$520; the length of time that the building was occupied is not shown, and no facts whatever are presented to show to Congress the age, size, character, and quality of the building. (S. 243, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

128. Trustees of the Liberty Church, of Dranesville. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but, according to the petition, about January 1, 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and occupied this building; that the reasonable rental value, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$700; no length of time during which the building was occupied is shown, and absolutely no facts as to the value, character, and quality of the building are presented. (S. 240, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

129. Makemie Presbyterian Church, of Drummondtown. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but, according to the petition, from some time in 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession and occupied this building at various times for military quarters and damaged the same; the extent and character of any damage is not described in any detail whatever; the length of time the building was occupied is not specified, and whether the building was of an age, character, and quality having a rental value is not shown; simply the conclusion of the court is given that the rental value, with incidental damage, was the sum of \$400. (S. 50, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

130. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Drummondtown. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character

and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same at various times from July 1, 1863, until the year 1865; that the use and occupation, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$300, but no description of the building or its age is reported. (S. 139, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

131. Union Church, of Falmouth. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but, according to the petition, in April, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church and used and occupied it for a hospital for a period of about four months; that by reason of its occupancy repairs were necessary, and that the reasonable value of the use and occupation was the sum of \$750; absolutely no description of the building, its size, or the age is given. (S. 31, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

132. Andrew Chancel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fairfax County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but, according to the petition, during the winter of 1862-63, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for quarters and damaged it; the length of time during which it was occupied not given; neither is any description of the building, its age, size, quality, and character shown, but the court finds that the reasonable value of its use and occupation, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$450. (S. 334, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

133. Grove Baptist Church, of Fauquier County. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but, according to the petition, during the years 1862-63, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of and occupied this church building; the length of time during which it was occupied not shown, and no facts are presented by the court in regard to the condition of the building, its size, its age, or its value; but the court finds that the reasonable value of the building, together with the incidental damage, was the sum of \$600. (S. 463, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

134. Mount Horeb Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fauquier County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1904; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but according to the petition, in the fall of 1862 the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army by proper authority, took possession of this building and used it; the court does not find how long it was used, nor the value, size, and quality of the building, but reports that the reasonable rental value of the building, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$150. (S. 85, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

135. Mount Zion Church of United Brethren, of Frederick County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; this building is described as a church building about 33 by 43 feet, in good repair and condition. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being

given, but according to the petition, in the fall of 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied the same; the length of time during which it was used not given, and no facts are reported showing the value of the building, except as above stated; the court finds that the reasonable rental value of the building, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$800; certainly before a large sum of this kind is paid as rent, some information should be given to Congress in regard to the length of time the building was occupied. (S. 126, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

136. Christian Church, of Fredericksburg. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1904; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, but according to the petition, in 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same as a hospital for about two years; that the reasonable rental value of the building during that period, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$2,125, but absolutely no details are furnished in regard to the age, size, and quality of the building; this information should be furnished to Congress before making an appropriation of this size for rent. (S. 38, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

137. Fredericksburg Baptist Church, of Fredericksburg. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but according to the petition, in 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for military purposes; the length of time during which it was occupied not shown; no description of the building, or facts in relation to its quality or character are reported to enable Congress to act intelligently; but the court finds that the reasonable value of the building, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$3,000. (S. 283, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

138. Presbyterian Church, of Fredericksburg. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but according to the petition, in December, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for a hospital; the length of time of occupation not given; no facts are presented in regard to the size, age, quality, or character of the building to enable Congress to act intelligently in appropriating money to pay rent for it, but the court finds that the reasonable rental value for the use and occupation, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$2,625. (S. 459, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

139. St. George's Episcopal Church, of Fredericksburg. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, not even the year, either in the finding or petition, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of this church building; the court does not find for how long a period the building was occupied, whether for one day or one year; no damages in a single detail are described;

the court finds that the reasonable value of the building was the sum of \$900. (S. 244, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

140. St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Fredericksburg. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but according to the petition, in December, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same upon two different occasions for hospital purposes, but the length of time occupied is not shown and no facts are presented as to the size, age, and quality of the building, to enable Congress to act intelligently in making an appropriation for rent; the court finds that the reasonable value of the use and occupation, with incidental damage, is the sum of \$500. (S. 314, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

141. Trustees of the Shiloh (old site) Baptist Church, of Fredericksburg. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, either in the findings or in the petition, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and occupied this church building; no damages in a single detail are specified; no facts are presented in regard to the condition, quality, and size of the building to enable Congress to act intelligently; the court finds that the reasonable value of the building, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$1,500. (S. 33, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

142. Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Garrisonville. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but according to the petition, in the fall of 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of and occupied this church building; the length of the time it was occupied not given; no description of the building is reported by the court to enable Congress to act intelligently; the court simply finds that the rental value of the building, together with the incidental damage, was the sum of \$600. (S. 331, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

143. Abingdon Protestant Episcopal Church, of Gloucester County. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1909; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, either in the petition or in the findings, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the church building at various times and used the same for military purposes; no particular length of time is mentioned; no damages in a single detail specified in any manner; no facts presented upon which Congress may act intelligently, except that the court finds that the reasonable value of the rent, with the incidental damage, was the sum of \$650. (S. 217, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

144. Muhlenberg Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Harrisonburg. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; this building is described as a frame structure 35 by 50 feet, two stories in height; the auditorium had a seating capacity of about 400 people; was substantially built, painted, frescoed, and carpeted. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the beginning of 1862 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of

this building and used it for a hospital and damaged it; that this use and occupation occurred at various times throughout the war, beginning in 1862; that the use and occupation, including incidental damage, was the reasonable sum of \$925. (S. 104, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

145. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Haymarket, Prince William County. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no date, not even the year being given, but according to the petition, in the fall of 1862, the military forces of the United States by proper authority took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for military purposes; the length of time for which it was used not given; no description of the building is given to Congress to enable it to act intelligently, but the court finds that the reasonable rental value during the time it was occupied including incidental damage, was \$1,000. (S. 201, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

146. Trustees of Olive Branch Christian Church, of James City County. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1910; age, size, character, and quality of the building not described; no date, not even the year is given when the use and occupation occurred; no specification of that sort appears in the petition. The court finds that during the war the United States military forces, by proper authority, took possession and used for "short periods" for military purposes the building described in the petition; damages not specified in a single detail; the court finds the rental value to have been \$410. (S. 460, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

147. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Jefferson-ton. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army took possession of this church building and used and occupied it at "various times," from 1862 until 1865, for the transient accommodation of wounded soldiers; no damages in a single detail are specified: use for "transient accommodation of wounded soldiers" might mean that once each year in the course of a period of six months a wounded soldier was treated for a very short time in this building; we are left in the dark as to the occupation of this building; the court finds the reasonable rental value to be \$325. (S. 277, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

148. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Kerntown. This appears to be a case where the church was destroyed and was inadvertently omitted from the other list; it was referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown; the court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the winter of 1864 the military forces of the United States, under Gen. Sheridan, took possession of this building for the use of the Army, and tore it down and appropriated the materials for the use of the Army; but the age, size, character, and quality of this building are not shown; the court finds the value at the time of its removal to have been \$1,600. (S. 271, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

149. Opequon Presbyterian Church, of Kerntown. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of

this building and used and occupied it for hospital purposes during the years 1862-1864; no damage is shown, not even in a single detail; without specification of facts, the court finds that the reasonable value of the use and occupation was the large sum of \$1,750. (S. 37, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

150. Fletcher Chapel, of King George County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1904; this building is described as a building 30 by 40 feet, constructed of frame woodwork and in good state of repair. The court finds that in the fall of 1862 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it for a smallpox hospital for about six months and at the end of that time destroyed the building by fire to prevent the spread of the contagion; that the reasonable value of the building at the time and reasonable rental value during the period it was occupied was the sum of \$1,500. (S. 81, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

151. Lambs Creek Protestant Episcopal Church, of King George County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the fall of 1862, the United States military forces took possession of this building, by proper authority, and occupied it for military purposes, but the findings do not show for what length of time, although it is stated in the petition that it was until the spring of 1863; no facts are given with reference to the description of the building, its age, etc., and yet the court finds that the rent was worth \$800; no damages specified in any detail whatever. (S. 224, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

152. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lamberts Point. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1904; age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year, being specified either in the petition or in the findings, the United States military forces took possession of and used this church for military purposes and damaged the same; the length of time it was used is not given; the character of any damage and its extent is not specified in a single detail, and yet with no more information returned to Congress than this, the court finds the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, to be \$780. (H. R. 170, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

153. Presbyterian Church, of Lovettesville. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1907; the building is described as a substantially constructed brick building, but its age is not given. The court finds that during the war the United States military authorities took possession of this building and used it for a hospital for about three months; no damages are specified in a single detail; the court finds that the reasonable rental value was the sum of \$425. (S. 273, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

154. Presbyterian Church, of McDowell, Highland County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, but gives no dates, not even the year, but according to the petition it was May 3, 1862, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used it as a hospital for four weeks; no damages in a single detail are specified, but the court finds that the damages were reasonably worth \$150; the court makes no finding whatever as to the reasonable value of the rent; it would seem as

though there should be some specification as to the character and extent of the damage. (S. 170, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

155. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Marshall. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1909; age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, but names no dates, although the petition states that on or about April 7, 1862, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used and occupied the same and damaged it; no length whatever of occupation is given; no specification of damage in any detail whatever is given; absolutely nothing is presented to show the character and value of the building, and yet the court finds that the reasonable rental value was \$600. (S. 226, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

156. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Marshall. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, and on or about April, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied it for military purposes, but does not give the length of time it was occupied; does not show that it was damaged in a single detail, and yet without any specifications describing the building or giving the length of time it was occupied, the court finds the reasonable rental value was \$300. (S. 282, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

157. Massaponax Baptist Church, of Massaponax. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, giving no dates, but according to the petition, about May 8, 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used it for hospital purposes; no length of time of occupation is given; no damage in a single detail is specified; without any facts describing the building, the court finds its rental value to be \$195. (S. 312, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

158. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Middleburg. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1910; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, giving no dates, not even the year, but according to the petition, during the winter of 1861-62, the United States military forces, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied the same for hospital and other purposes; the court does not find any length of time of occupation whatever, and yet without any description of the building or the period of occupation it finds the rental value to be \$195. (S. 127, 62d Cong., 2d sess.)

159. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Middletown. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being specified either in the petition or in the findings, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it as a hospital and later as a commissary depot and damaged it; length of time of occupation not given; character of the damages in any detail whatever not shown; the description of the building is not given, and yet the court finds the reasonable rental value to be \$851. (S. 225, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

160. St. Thomas Episcopal Church, of Middletown. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; this building is described as a substan-

tial brick church building, but its age and condition otherwise not shown. The court finds that during the war, without naming any date, not even the year, and none is specified in the petition, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used the same for about three years and damaged it, and that the use and occupation, together with incidental damage, which is not specified in any detail, was the sum of \$600. (S. 124, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

161. Trustees of Roper Church, of New Kent County. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1909; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, but gives no dates, not even the year, neither does the petition do so, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it for military purposes and damaged it; no period of time is named during which it was occupied; no damage is specified in a single detail; absolutely no description of the building is given as to its age, size, character, or quality, and yet, without presenting any facts whatever of that sort to Congress, the court finds the reasonable rental value to be \$250. (S. 35, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

162. Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of Norfolk County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, but names no dates, not even the year, according to the petition, in the fall of 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church and used it for military purposes; length of time during which it was occupied not found by the court; no specification of damages in a single detail is shown by the court, but the court finds that the soldiers cut timber from the premises; does not show, however, to what extent, what kind of timber, nor its value; in the absence of any specifications of this sort, the court finds that the reasonable rental value during the occupancy, including incidental damage, is \$1,290. (S. 24, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

163. Downing Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Oak Hall. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no date given, not even the year, but according to the petition, in the fall of 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied the same, but for what purpose does not appear, and the length of time it was occupied is not named, and no specification of damage in a single detail is shown; absolutely no information is reported as to the age, size, character, and quality of the building, and yet the court finds that the reasonable rental value is \$235. (S. 265, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

164. New Hope Baptist Church, of Orange County. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates named, not even the year, but according to the petition, on November 26, 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building, and occupied it until November 30, 1863, for a hospital—a period of four days; no damage in a single detail is shown; absolutely no facts are reported as to the quality of the building, and yet the court finds the reasonable rental value of

this four-day occupation is the sum of \$150. (S. 364, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

165. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Paris. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given either in the findings or in the petition, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building, and used and occupied the same as a hospital; the length of time of occupancy not shown; no damage in a single detail is specified; no facts presented as to the kind of building, and yet the court reports the reasonable rental value to be \$200. (S. 289, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

166. Merchants' Hope Protestant Episcopal Church, of Prince George County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and on or about October 1, 1864, the military forces of the United States under the command of Gen. Grant took possession of the church buildings belonging to this church and occupied the same until the close of the war; no description of the church building, its age, size, and quality is given; no damages to the buildings are specified in a single detail; but the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$1,150. (S. 29, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

167. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Pungoteague. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1908; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not given, except that the petition states that at the time it was in good condition, having been erected only a few years prior thereto and that at the termination of the occupancy it was in such a dilapidated condition that it could not be repaired and was a total loss. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the building and used and occupied it as headquarters for their troops, but the court does not find the length of time that it was occupied, neither does the court find any specification as to the character and extent of any damages, nor report any facts in the findings as to the quality of the building; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, together with incidental damage, was the sum of \$780. (S. 624, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

168. St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Pungoteague. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in November, 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and used and occupied for military purposes this church building, and that while it was so occupied the interior fittings and the walls of the church were removed and the materials therein used for the Army; that the rental value of the church and the amount of damage done amount to \$2,800; there is, however, an entire absence of any facts stating the age, size, character, and quality of the building. (S. 473, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

169. Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of Reams Station: referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, but names no dates, not even the year, neither does the petition,

the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the building and used it for hospital purposes; no length of time during which it was used is given and no damage is specified in a single detail; with absolutely no information to guide Congress in the matter, the court finds that the reasonable rental value was \$800. (S. 23, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

170. St. Paul's Free Church, of Routts Hills. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates being named, not even the year, but according to the petition, in the winter of 1862-63, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it for military purposes; length of time of occupancy not given; no damages are specified in a single detail and yet the court finds that the reasonable rental value was \$600. (S. 149, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

171. Wilderness Baptist Church, of Spottsylvania County. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates given, not even the year, but according to the petition, in May, 1863, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used the same for hospital purposes; findings do not state that it was done by authority; the length of time occupied is not shown; the court finds that repairs were necessary, and also finds the reasonable value of the occupancy, but does not show the extent of damages, nor give any details; finds that the rental value, including cost of repairs, was the sum of \$300. (S. 227, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

172. Aquia Protestant Episcopal Church, of Stafford County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building in the fall of 1862, and used and damaged it; the length of time it was occupied not shown; the nature and extent of any damage done to it not specified in a single detail; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not given in any manner whatever, yet the court finds that the reasonable rental value with incidental damage, is the sum of \$1,500. (S. 43, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

173. Berea Baptist Church, of Stafford County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates given, but according to the petition, about April, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of this building and used it at "various times" and damaged it; does not show the length of time it was occupied, and absolutely no facts are presented to show the age, size, and quality of the building, and yet the court reports the reasonable rental value to be the sum of \$600. (S. 26, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

174. Hartwood Presbyterian Church, of Stafford County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, but names no dates, not even the year, but according to the petition, it was in the fall and winter of 1862-63, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and occupied this church for military purposes; no length of occupation is given;

no damages are specified by the court in a single detail, and yet, without any facts for the guidance of Congress as to the description of the building or length of time occupied, the court finds the reasonable rental value to be \$800. (S. 239, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

175. Trustees of Macedonia Methodist Episcopal Church, of Stafford County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied the same from the fall or winter of 1862 until the following spring for military purposes; no facts in detail with reference to the description of the building is given, and no damage is specified in a single detail, yet the court finds the rental value to be \$310. (S. 316, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

176. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Stephens City. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war (no dates given), but according to the petition, in the fall of 1863, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used and occupied it as a hospital for three or four months and then vacated it; that while the troops were still in the vicinity near the church the parsonage belonging thereto was burned, but by whom and for what purpose does not appear; the court finds that the reasonable value of the church, together with the damage, was the sum of \$500 and that the value of the parsonage was \$1,300; no specification of damage done in a single detail is given in reference to the church, and certainly not sufficient ground is used for a conclusion that the military forces destroyed the parsonage. (S. 305, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

177. Trinity Lutheran Church, of Stephens City. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, but gives no dates, not even the year—according to the petition it was about October 19, 1864—the military forces of the United States by proper authority took possession of and occupied this church building; the court does not say for what purpose it was occupied nor the length of time and presents no facts whatever showing the description of the building, yet they find that the reasonable rental value and incidental damage was the sum of \$500; absolutely no specification of damages is reported. (S. 274, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

178. Presbyterian Church, of Strasburg. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; this building is described as a certain substantial brick building; size not given; age not given. The court finds that during the war (no dates given either in the petition or findings) the military forces of the United States by proper authority took possession of and occupied this building; the length of time during which it was occupied not given; the damages to the building not specified in a single detail, and yet in the absence of any specification of this character the court finds that the reasonable value of the building was the sum of \$730. (S. 329, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

179. First Baptist Church, of Suffolk. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, but gives no dates—but according to the petition it was in April, 1862—the military forces of

the United States took possession of this building by proper authority and used and occupied the same "at various times" as a hospital and barracks and damaged the same; length of time of occupation not given; no specification of damage in a single detail or extent reported; with absolutely no facts reported as to the quality of this building, the court finds that the reasonable rental value was \$550. (S. 416, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

180. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Suffolk. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; these church buildings are described as two substantially constructed brick church buildings, one about 45 by 65 feet, and the other about 35 by 50 feet, the value of the two church buildings being about \$25,000; the court finds that during the war, no dates being given either in the findings or in the petition, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and occupied these two church buildings. The court does not find that any damage whatever was done in any specification of details, nor give the length of time during which they were occupied, and yet, without reporting these material facts, the court finds that the reasonable rental value, with incidental damage, was the sum of \$2,100. (S. 273, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

181. Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, near Suffolk. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building is described as a substantial frame church about 36 by 42 feet, value \$2,000. The court finds that during the war, names no dates, not even the year, neither does the petition, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building; it does not show any length of time whatever during which it was occupied, not even naming the period of one day; no damages in a single detail are specified, yet in the absence of such material facts the court reports the rental value to be \$890. (S. 176, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

182. The Plains Episcopal Church, The Plains. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, but according to the petition, in the fall of 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied it for general quarters for the troops "for a short time," and damaged it; the extent and character of the damages not specified in a single detail; absolutely no facts describing the building are reported, and yet, in the absence of material facts of this character, the court finds the reasonable rental value to be the sum of \$550. (S. 508, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

183. Lutheran Church, of Toms Brook. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; this building is described as a substantial wooden structure, well finished and furnished, and worth \$1,000. The court finds that during the war, no date being named, but according to the petition, in the spring of 1862, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used and occupied it for military purposes, and that it was greatly damaged, but the character and extent of the damages are not specified by the court in its findings; absolutely no length of time of occupation is given, yet the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including the damages done to pulpit, pews, and building, was \$250. (S. 272, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

184. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Unison. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this building is described as a well constructed brick church, but its age and size are not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates named, not even the year, either in the petition or in the findings, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it as a hospital and damaged it; no length of time of occupation is given and the findings of the court do not show the extent and character of the damages in a single detail; the court, however, finds the reasonable rental value, including damage, to be the sum of \$150. (S. 356, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

185. Old School Baptist Church, of Upperville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1909; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year, being given either in the petition or in the findings, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied it for a hospital and other purposes and damaged it; the petition specifies the damages as the removal of the floors and benches and destruction of windows and defacement of the walls, but the court, in its findings does not specify the damages in a single detail and no length of time of occupation is given and absolutely no facts are presented showing the condition of the building, yet the court finds the reasonable rental and incidental damage to be \$250. (S. 34, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

186. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Warrenton. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, not even the year, but, according to the petition, in the fall of 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it for military purposes; the length of time that it was so occupied is not given; no damages to the building are reported in the findings to any extent or detail whatever; the court makes no finding of facts whatever in regard to the quality, description, and nature of the building, and yet it reports the reasonable rental value to be \$1,190. (S. 147, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

187. Presbyterian Church, of Warrenton. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year, being given, but, according to the petition, in the spring of 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it for military purposes; the length of time of occupation not given; the character and extent of any damage not given in a single detail; no facts reported that describe the building as to age, character, and nature; and yet the court finds, without reporting any of the material facts, that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, is the sum of \$890. (S. 474, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

188. Baptist Church, of Waterford. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States took possession of this building in 1862 and used the same at various times for "short periods" for hospital purposes; no other specification showing the length of time occupied is given;

no damages in a single detail are reported; and yet the court, without reporting any facts whatever as to the condition and description of the building, finds the reasonable rental value to be \$525. (S. 276, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

189. Baptist Church, of Williamsburg. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year, being given, but, according to the petition, in May, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and occupied this building for military purposes; the length of time it was occupied not reported; no damage to the building in a single detail is reported by the court; no facts are reported showing the age and description of the building, and yet the court finds the reasonable rental value to be the sum of \$1,540. (S. 148, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

190. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Williamsburg. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but according to the petition, in May, 1862, the military forces of the United States occupied this building and used it for a hospital for three years, and that the reasonable rental value of the building, including damages, was the sum of \$1,300; the extent and character of damages not specified; no facts are reported as to the quality of the building. (S. 38, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

191. Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Winchester. Referred in 1909; loyalty found in 1909; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates given, not even the year, but according to the petition, in 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it for hospital purposes and damaged it: the length of time of occupation is not shown; the character of the damage is not reported in a single detail; no facts are reported as to the condition of the building, and yet in the absence of these facts the court finds that the reasonable rental value is \$810. (S. 219, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

192. John Mann Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), of Winchester. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates given, not even the year, but according to the petition, in the spring of 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it; the length of time during which it was occupied not shown; no damages in a single detail are reported; the quality of the building, its age, size, and any description to aid Congress in determining the value of the rent not reported, and yet the court finds the reasonable rental value is the sum of \$600. (S. 442, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

193. Trustees of the Kent Street Presbyterian Church, of Winchester. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, under Gens. Banks and Sheridan, took possession of this building and used and occupied the same "at various times" for hospital purposes from

March, 1862, to May, 1865; that the use and occupation, together with the incidental damage, was \$2,750; no damages in a single detail or to any extent reported by the court, and the age and description of a building earning so large an amount of rent is not reported; the material facts necessary to intelligent action by Congress are not reported by the court. (S. 47, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

194. Trustees of the Loudoun Street Presbyterian Church, of Winchester. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, not even the year, but according to the petition, about September 20, 1864, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building; it is not said that it was done by authority; that the furniture was removed and the building occupied as a hospital for about two years; the court finds that the rental value of the property during that period was \$2,600, including incidental damages; no specification of damages in a single detail is reported, and the court reports to Congress no facts whatever giving a description of this building, its age, and size, to enable Congress to act intelligently in regard to this large appropriation for rent. (S. 328, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

195. Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Winchester. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but according to the petition, about September 19, 1864, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building; the court does not find what use was made of it or that it was for a military purpose; no damages in a single detail are reported; no length of time of occupation reported; the quality and description of the building to enable Congress to act intelligently as to the rental value not found; but the court finds as a conclusion that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$1,740. (S. 424, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

196. Trustees of the St. Paul Reformed Church, of Woodstock. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; this church building is described as a substantially constructed house of worship, 40 by 50 feet and with galleries, comfortably fitted and furnished, the grounds being inclosed by a substantial fence. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given either in the petition or in the findings, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and occupied it for a month and a half; no damages are specified by the court in a single detail, but the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage to the building and fencing, was the sum of \$325. (S. 358, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

197. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Barboursville. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates given, but according to the petition, in the fall of 1861, the military forces of the United States took possession of and occupied this building for winter quarters; length of time of occupation not given; no specification of damages reported in a single detail; the court finds

that the reasonable rental value of the property, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$500. (S. 39, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

198. Presbyterian Church, of Beverly. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; this church building is described as a frame structure 33 by 46 feet and in a good state of repair. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied the same for military purposes from 1861 to 1863; no damage to this building is reported by the court in a single specification or detail; no facts are reported showing the age, size, or character of the church building, and yet, in the absence of any facts to enable Congress to act intelligently, the court finds the reasonable rental value of the building to have been \$1,500. (S. 141, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

199. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Bunker Hill. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and used this building for military purposes "at various times" from July 15, 1861, to April 1, 1865, and damaged the same; the court does not find any specification of damage in any particular, neither does it show with any reasonable certainty any specific period of occupation; besides, no facts whatever are reported concerning the age, size, and condition of the building to enable Congress to act intelligently in determining how much should be appropriated; the court simply gives its conclusion that the rental value was reasonably worth, including incidental damage, the sum of \$1,000. (S. 304, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

200. Free Church of Burlington, Mineral County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1904; age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, not even the year, but according to the petition, in the fall of 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used it for hospital purposes, and damaged the same; the extent and character of the damage not reported in a single detail; the length of time the building was occupied not shown; the character and description and quality of the building, to enable Congress to determine upon the amount of appropriation, is not reported; the court simply finds the reasonable rental value of the church building, together with incidental damage, to be the sum of \$895. (H. 178, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

201. St. John's Episcopal Church, of Charleston. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that in July, 1861, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and occupied the same for barracks and quartermaster's supplies until the spring of 1865, and that it removed therefrom the pews, the pulpit or chancel, and otherwise damaged the building and furniture; the courts find that the reasonable rental value, including damage, for the period named was the sum of \$1,850, but, unfortunately, the court does not report the facts with reference to the age and the condition of this building; it seems that a claim for a portion of this property in the sum of \$1,021, representing the cost of placing the pews and the damage to the organ and the loss of the reading desk and communion

table and other furniture, was presented to the Quartermaster General in 1880, but was disallowed. (S. 326, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

202. Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, of Charlestown. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates named, not even the year, but according to the petition, in the fall of 1863, the military forces, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of this building and used it for a hospital; the length of time for which it was so used not reported; the character and specification in detail of any damage whatever to it not given in any manner whatever; no facts are reported as to the size and quality and age of the building, and yet without these material facts reported the court finds the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, to be the sum of \$540. (S. 315, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

203. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Clarksburg. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of this building and used it for a hospital and other purposes from the spring of 1862 until the close of the war, damaging the same; no report is made as to the extent and character of the damages in a single detail; the facts with reference to the quality and description of the building to enable Congress to act intelligently are not reported, and yet the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, was the sum of \$1,400. (S. 17, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

204. Presbyterian Church, of Clarksburg. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this building is described as a well-constructed brick church building, with gallery, but its age is not given, and the court finds that during the war, no dates being given, but according to the petition, in the year 1862, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and occupied the same at "different times" for quarters for troops and damaged the same. The court does not find the character and extent of the damages in any detail whatever and no length of time is named as to occupancy, except the general statement "at different times"; but the court finds the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, to be the sum of \$525. (S. 252, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

205. Elk Branch Presbyterian Church, of Duffields. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates given, but according to the petition, during the years 1862-63, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used it for headquarters and hospital purposes; no length of time of occupation is found by the court; no damages in a single detail are reported; no facts are given as to the quality and condition of the building, and yet the court finds the reasonable rental value to be \$600. (S. 48, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

206. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Flatwoods. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates being named, but according to the petition, in January, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied the same for hospital purposes and gen-

eral quarters and greatly damaged it; the report does not specify the damages, but the petition charges that the furniture and fixtures were destroyed and the building completely wrecked; the length of time that it was occupied is not found by the court, and no facts showing the condition and quality of the building to enable Congress to act intelligently are reported; the court finds the reasonable rental value of the building, including damage, to be \$390. (S. 679, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

207. Fetterman (now West Main Street) Episcopal Church, of Grafton. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church is described as a well-constructed church building, but its age, size, character, and quality not otherwise given. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, either in the findings or in the petition, the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, took possession of this property, by proper authority, and occupied the same "at different times" for a hospital and other purposes and damaged the same; the extent and character of the damages not reported in a single detail; the length of time occupied is not shown, except by the very indefinite expression "at various times"; no facts with reference to a description of the building are given to guide Congress, and yet the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, is the sum of \$490. (S. 188, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

208. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Harpers Ferry. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of the church building not shown. The court finds that during the war, the military forces of the United States, under proper authority, took possession of this building during the year 1862 and used and damaged it; the length of time it was used not shown; the extent of any damage done not specified in a single detail; no facts are reported to Congress in relation to a description of the building, and yet the court finds that the rental value, including incidental damages, is the sum of \$1,700. (S. 49, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

209. Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Martinsburg. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, but according to the petition, in 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied it for a hospital and barracks for about three years and damaged it; the nature and extent of the damages not given in a single specification or detail by the court; no facts reported with reference to the condition and age of the building to guide Congress; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, is \$1,340. (S. 365, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

210. Methodist Protestant Church, of Middleway. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of this church building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, not even the year, either in the findings or in the petition, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the same for hospital and other purposes; length of time not given and the extent of the damage not shown; no facts are reported to Congress in relation to the condition or age of the building, and yet

the court finds that the reasonable rental value, including incidental damage, is the sum of \$825. (S. 25, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

211. Presbyterian Church, of Moorefield. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used the same for military purposes from September, 1862, until the close of the war; the damages done to the building are not shown in any specification or detail; no facts are presented with reference to the condition, age, and nature of the building, and yet the court finds that the reasonable rental value, together with incidental damages, is \$1,430. (S. 46, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

212. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philippi. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building is described as a well-constructed church building about 30 by 60 feet in size. The court finds that during the war, no particular date being named, but, according to the petition, in the fall of 1861, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used the same for hospital purposes "at various times" and damaged the same; that in October, 1865, the Government, through Capt. Adam Fisher, Quartermaster General, paid to the treasurer of this church \$498.50, in full for damages done to the church and parsonage; this claim is for rent, and yet no particular length of time is named during which it was occupied; we are obliged to conjecture as to the length of time by the words "at various times," used by the court; the court finds the reasonable rental value to be the sum of \$600. (S. 250, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

213. Mount Olivet Primitive Baptist Church, of Philippi. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church is described as a well-constructed frame church building about 35 by 46 feet; age not shown. The court finds that during the war, no particular date being named either in the findings or in the petition, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used the same at different times; the length of time occupied is not shown except by the indefinite reference "at different times"; no damage in any particular or detail is specified by the findings; no facts are reported as to the condition and quality of the building, yet the court finds the rental value, including incidental damage, to be the sum of \$250; a claim for damage was presented to the Government in 1877 and was disallowed by the Quartermaster General. (S. 381, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

214. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Point Pleasant. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not described. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, not even the year, but according to the petition, some time in 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used the same for hospital purposes and barracks; the length of time during which the building was used is not shown; no damages in a single specification or detail are reported by the court; no facts reported as to the condition and quality of the building, and yet the court finds the rental value, including wear and tear, to be the sum of \$1,090. (S. 178, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

215. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of St. Albans. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no date being given, but according to the petition, in February, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used the same for military purposes; the length of time of occupation is not shown; no damage is specified in any detail by the court; no facts are reported with reference to the condition or quality of the building, and yet the court finds the reasonable rental value to be the sum of \$1,400. (S. 134, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

216. St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, of St. Albans. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year, being given either in the findings or in the petition, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used the same for military purposes for about three months; no damages in any particular or detail are reported; no facts reported as to the condition and character of the building, and yet the court finds, in the absence of any material facts to guide Congress, that the reasonable rental value is the large sum of \$2,400. (S. 139, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

217. Presbyterian Church, of Springfield. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; age, size, character, and quality of this building not described. The court finds that during the war, no dates, not even the year being given, but according to the petition, in December, 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied the same for a hospital, and damaged it; the character and extent of the damages are not reported in a single detail; the length of time the building was occupied not shown; no facts are reported as to the condition or quality of the building, and yet the court finds its reasonable rental value to be \$600. (S. 236, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

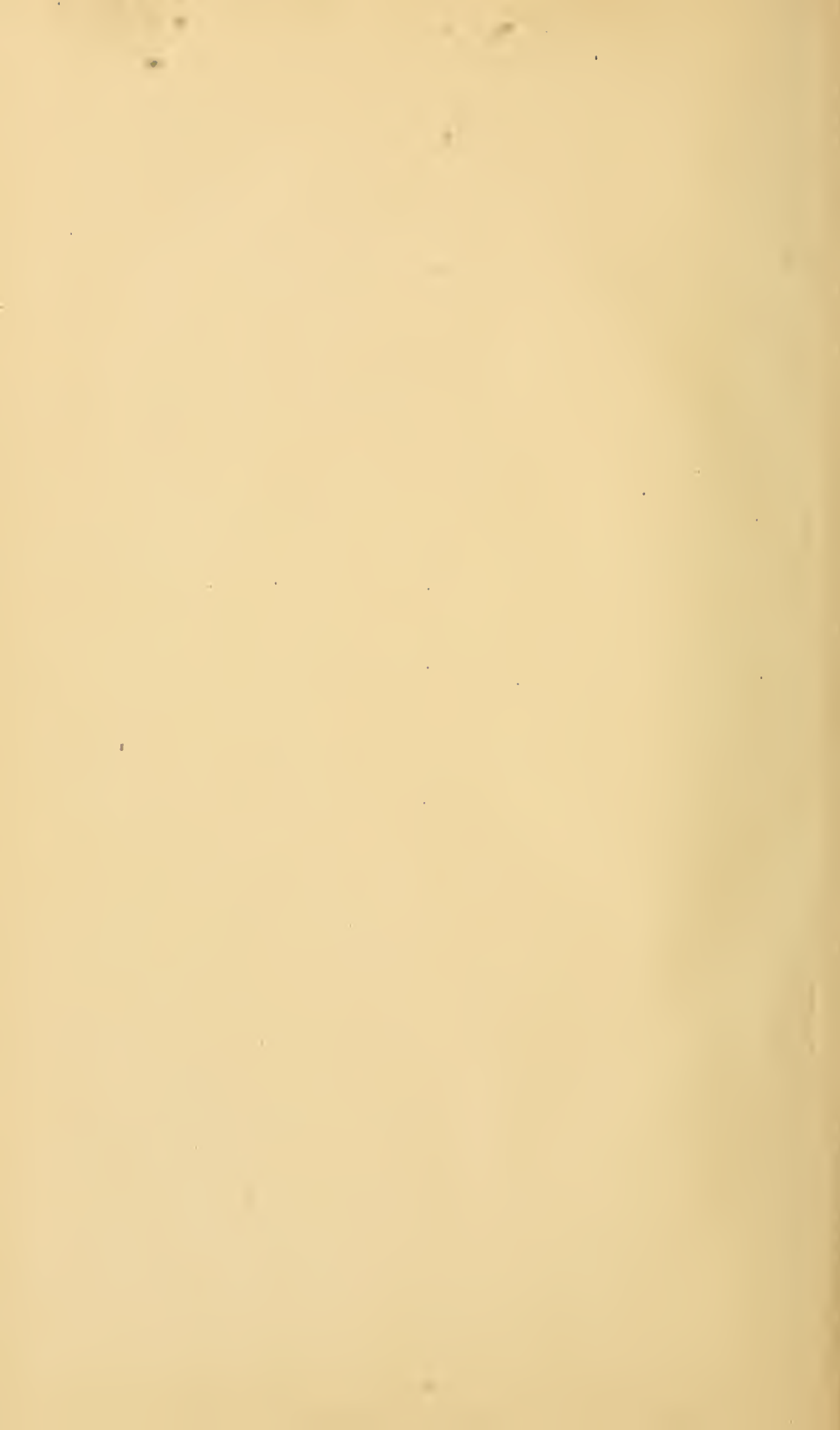
218. St. John's Catholic Church, of Summerville. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates given, not even the year, but according to the petition, in November, 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and used and occupied the same at different times for a period of about two years; the character and extent of the damage not reported in a single detail; no facts are presented as to the condition and quality of the building, and yet the court finds the reasonable rental value to be \$1,050. (S. 241, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

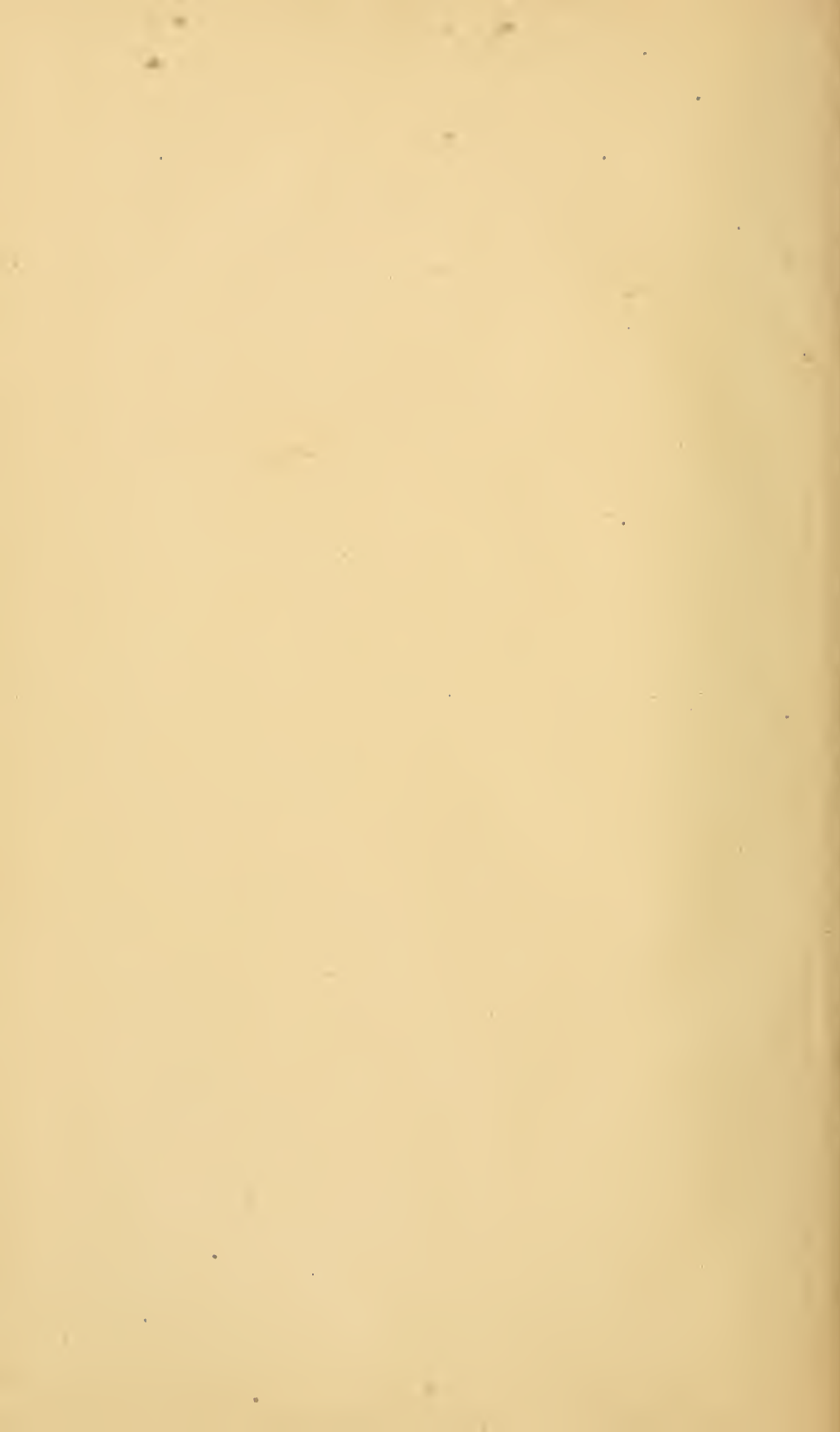
219. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Webster. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, no dates being given, but according to the petition, in the spring of 1861, the military forces of the United States took possession of this building and used the same "from time to time" for military purposes; no specification as to the length of time is given except the indefinite expression "from time to time"; no damages in a single detail are reported; no facts are reported as to the condition and quality of the building, but the court finds the reasonable rental value to have been the sum of \$450. (S. 271, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)



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